The Columbian.

VOL. I.—NO. 17. BLOOMSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, APRIL 26, 1867. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

THE FLORENCE

SEWING-MACHINES

ARE THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

Salesrooms, 630 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

While a large number of Machines have been offered to the public, some of which possess points of excellence and acknowledged merit, we have long felt what others have experienced, the necessity of a Machine more perfect in its mechanical structure, combining in the

HIGHEST DEGREE

SIMPLICITY WITH DURABILITY,

and while capable of doing a

GREATER RANGE OF WORK,

one that could be easily understood and comprehended by all.

To supply a Sewing-Machine free from the objections attached to others has been no easy task; for we not only had to surpass other Machines, as they appeared years ago, but also as improved from time to time by more recent experience.

This we boldly claim has been accomplished by the liberal expenditure of capital, and the patient, untiring labor of years; and in presenting our Machine to the public, we shall make strong assertions respecting its merits, which we are prepared to substantiate in every particular.

Discarding the Chain and Loop, or Knit stitches, we adopted the

LOCK STITCH

(alike on both sides of the fabric), which is regarned by the masses as best suited to all kinds of work. But to meet objections sometimes urged against this favorite stitch, we have added the Knot, Double Lock, and Double Knot, either of which is

STRONGER AND MORE ELASTIC

than the Lock; thus enabling the operator to select a stitch

PERFECTLY SUITED

to every grade of fabric, and where necessary, sew seams much stronger than it is possible to do by hand.

THE FLORENCE

makes

FOUR DIFFERENT STITCHES

with as much ease as ordinary Machines make one, and with as little machinery.

The result of repeated tests has been all we could desire, and from its first introduction the Florence has gained hosts of friends, and been regarded as a

HOUSEHOLD NECESSITY;

proving that the public fully appreciate the many advantages combined in the Florence Machine. Over all others, the Florence must be seen to be fully appreciated.

We claim for the

FLORENCE

the following

ADVANTAGES

over any and all

SEWING-MACHINES IN THE WORLD:

☞ It makes four different stitches, the lock, knot, double-lock, and double-knot, on one and the same machine. Each stitch being alike on both sides of the fabric.

☞ Every Machine has the reversible feed motion, which enables the operator, by simply turning a thumb-screw, to have the work run either to the right or left, to stay any part of the seam, or fasten the ends of seams, without turning the fabric.

☞ Changing the length of stitch, and from one kind of stitch to another, can readily be done while the Machine is in motion.

☞ The needle is easily adjusted, and does not skip stitches.

☞ It is almost noiseless, and can be used where quiet is necessary.

☞ Its motions are all positive; there are no springs to get out of order, and its simplicity enables any one to operate it.

☞ It does not require finer thread on the under than for the upper side, and will sew across the heaviest seam, or from one to more thicknesses of cloth, without change of needle, tension, breaking thread, or skipping stitches.

☞ The Hemmer is easily adjusted, and will turn any width of hem desired.

☞ No other Machine will do so or at a range of work as the Florence.

☞ It will hem, fell, bind, gather, braid, quilt, and gather and sew on a ruffle at the same time. It has no springs to get out of order, and will last a lifetime.

☞ It is fully protected and licensed by Elias Howe, Jr., and our own Letters Patent.

The taking up of the slack-thread is not performed by the irregular contraction of a wire coil or uncertain operation of springs. The precision and accuracy with which the Florence draws the thread into the cloth is unapproached by any Sewing-Machine hitherto offered in the world.

We furnish each Machine with "Barnum's Self-Sewer," which guides the work itself, and is of incalculable value, especially to inexperience operators.

While possessing the above, and many other advantages, the Florence is sold at corresponding prices with other first-class Machines, and a careful examination will fully substantiate all that we have claimed for it, and justify the assertion we now make, that it is the best Sewing-Machine in the world.

We warrant every Machine to be all that we claim for it, and to give entire satisfaction, and will give a written warranty, if required.

Liberal arrangements made with those who buy to sell again. Further information may be had by inclosing stamps to the General Office of the Florence Sewing-Machine Company, 630 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

PRICES OF MACHINES.

No. 1, Plain.—This Machine makes the lock and knot stitches, and has the reversible feed. $65

No. 2, Florence.—Gold-ornamented Machine, with drawer, and light cover, without lock; makes all the four stitches, and has the reversible feed. $75

No. 3.—Silver-plated Machine, ornamented; table oil-finished walnut, with heavy half-ease, lock and drawer; makes all the four stitches, and has the reversible feed. $81

No. 4.—Silver-plated Machine, highly ornamented, and makes all the four stitches, and has the reversible feed.

Polished mahogany table. $86

Polished Rosewood Table. 92

No. 5.—Walnut table, in oil. 92

Mahogany table, in oil. 96

Rosewood table, in oil. 105

No. 6.—Walnut, oil finished. 114

Mahogany table. 125

Rosewood table. 150

G. G. EVANS, General Agent,
630 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

JOB

PRINTING

Neatly executed at this Office.

THE COLUMBIAN,

A Democratic Newspaper,

IS PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING AT

BLOOMSBURG, PENN'A.

THE principles of this paper are of the Jeffersonian School of politics. Those principles will never be compromised, yet courtesy and kindess shall not be forgotten in discussing them, whether with individuals, or with contemporaries of the Press. The unity, happiness, and prosperity of the country is our aim and object; and as the means to secure that, we shall labor honestly and earnestly for the harmony, success and growth of our organization.

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BROCKWAY & FREEZE,
"Columbian Office,"
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Printed at Robison's Buildings, near the Court House, by CHAS. M. VANDERSLICE, FRANK R. SNYDER.

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ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Office on Main street, in white frame house, below the Exchange Hotel, Bloomsburg, Pa.

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DR. L. B. KLINE,
A graduate of Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, having permanently located, offers his professional services to the citizens of Catawissa and vicinity. Office on Main street, second door east of Creasy & John's Building. [apr5'67-6m.

DR. W. H. BRADLEY,
(Late Assistant Medical Director U. S. Army.)
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☞ Office at the Forks Hotel, Bloomsburg, Pa. Calls promptly attended to both night and day.
Bloomsburg, Jan. 18, 1867.

C. B. BROCKWAY,
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BLOOMSBURG, PA.
☞ OFFICE—Court House Alley, below the *Columbian* Office. Authorized agent for the collection of Bounties, Back Pay, Pensions, and all other demands against the State and National Governments. [Jan.4'67.

JOHN JACOBS,
Has removed from Light Street to Port Noble, in this county; and is prepared to practice as a
VETERINARY SURGEON,
and prescribes for all diseases of Horses and Cattle, and cures
RINGBONE, SPAVIN, &C., &C.
Those desiring to secure his services should address him at Bloomsburg, Pa. [apr12'67.

J. HICKLING & CO'S
GREAT SALE OF WATCHES.
On the popular one price plan, giving every patron a handsome and reliable watch for the low price of Ten Dollars! Without regard to value, and not to be paid for unless perfectly satisfactory:

500 Solid Gold Hunting Watches	$250 to $750
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1,000 Gold hunting chronometer watch's	250 to 450
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10,000 Miscellaneous silver watches	50 to 100
25,000 Hunting hunting silver watches	25 to 50
30,000 Assorted watches, all kinds	10 to 75

Every patron obtains a watch by this arrangement, costing but $10, while it may be worth $750. No partiality shown.

Messrs. J. Hickling & Co.'s Great American Watch Co., New York City, wish to immediately dispose of the above magnificent stock. Certificates naming articles, are placed in sealed envelopes. Holders are entitled to the articles named on their certificates, upon payment of ten dollars whether it be a watch worth $750 or one worth less. The return of any of our certificates entitles you to the article named thereon, upon payment, irrespective of its worth, and as no article valued less than $10 is named on any certificate, it will at once be seen that this is no lottery, but a straight-forward legitimate transaction, which may be participated in even by the most fastidious.

A single certificate will be sent by mail, postpaid, upon receipt of 25 cents, five for $1, eleven for $2, thirty-three and elegant premium for $5, sixty-six and more valuable premium for $10, one hundred and most superb watch for $15. To agents or those wishing employment this is a rare opportunity. It is a legitimately conducted business duly authorized by the Government, and open to the most careful scrutiny. *Try us.*

Address, J. HICKLING & CO.
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EMPIRE SHUTTLE SEWING-MACHINES are superior to all others for FAMILY AND MANUFACTURING PURPOSES Contain all the latest improvements; are speedy noiseless, durable and easy to work.

Illustrated Circulars free. Agents wanted. Liberal discount allowed. No consignments made.

Address EMPIRE S. M. CO.,
aug1-1y 616 Broadway, New York

Choice Poetry.

DEATH'S FERRYMEN.

Boatman, thrice I've called thee o'er,
Waiting on life's solemn shore,
Tracing, in the silver sand,
Letters, till thy boat should land.

Drifting out alone with thee,
Toward the clime I cannot see,
Read to me the strange device
Graven on thy wand of ice.

Push the curls of golden hue
From thine eyes of starlit dew,
And behold me where I stand,
Beckoning thy boat to land.

Where the river mist, so pale,
Trembles like a bridal vale,
O'er yon lowly drooping tree,
One that loves me waits for me.

Hear, still boatman, hear my call,
Last year, with the leaflet's fall,
Resting her pale hand in mine,
Crossed she in that boat of thine.

When the corn shall cease to grow,
And the rye-field's sea-like flow
At the reaper's feet is laid
(Crossing, spoke the gentle maid),

Dearest love, another year
Thou shalt meet this boatman here,
The white fingers of despair
Playing with his shining hair.

From this silver sanded shore
Beckon him to row thee o'er;
Where yon solemn shadows be,
I shall wait thee—come and see!

There! the white sails float and flow,
One in heaven, and one below;
And I hear a low voice cry,
Ferryman of Death am I.

WHAT SHE SAID.

"Oh, I recall her tone," said Tom,
"As sweet as any forest bird's;
The thrush she might have learned it from,
And after fashioned it to words."

"How blest a man," cried Ned, "you are!
Such charms the coldest heart would woo;
Last eve, I watched you from afar—
You sought her door—I envied you!"

"Indeed," said Tom, "I fancied not
You watched my step—'twas after dark
But she—Oh ne'er shall be forgot
Her simple and her sole remark!"

"What did she say?" cried ardent Ned.
"Ah," Tom replied, with twinge of pain,
"'Twixt you and me, she—well, she said,
'Thomas, you needn't come again!'"

Miscellaneous.

THE GOLD-BUG.

[CONTINUED.]

At sight of these the joy of Jupiter could scarcely be restrained, but the countenance of his master wore an air of extreme disappointment. He urged us, however, to continue our exertions, and the words were hardly uttered when I stumbled and fell forward, having caught the toe of my boot in a large ring of iron which lay half buried in the loose earth.

We now worked in earnest, and never did I pass ten minutes of more intense excitement. During this interval we had fairly unearthed an oblong chest of wood, which, from its perfect preservation and wonderful hardness, had plainly been subject to some mineralizing process—perhaps that of the Bi-cholride of Mercury. This box was three feet and a half long, three feet broad, and two and a half feet deep. It was firmly secured by bands of wrought iron, riveted, and forming a kind of open trelliswork over the whole. On each side of the chest, near the top, were three rings of iron—six in all—by means of which a firm hold could be obtained by six persons. Our utmost united endeavors served only to disturb the coffer very slightly in its bed. We at once saw the impossibility of removing so great a weight. Luckily, the sole fastenings of the lid consisted of two sliding bolts. These we drew back—trembling and panting with anxiety. In an instant, a treasure of incalculable value lay gleaming before us. As the rays of the lanterns fell within the pit, there flashed upwards a glow and a glare, from a confused heap of gold and of jewels, that absolutely dazzled our eyes.

I shall not pretend to describe the feelings with which I gazed. Amazement was, of course, predominant. Legrand appeared exhausted with excitement, and spoke very few words. Jupiter's countenance wore, for some minutes, as deadly a pallor as it is possible, in the nature of things, for any negro's visage to assume. He seemed stupified—thunderstricken. Presently he fell upon his knees in the pit, and, burying his naked arms up to the elbows in gold let them there remain, as if enjoying the luxury of a bath. At length, with a deep sigh, he exclaimed, as if in a soliloquy.

"And dis all cum ob de goole-bug! de putty goole-bug! de poor little goole-bug, what I boosed in dat sabbage kind ob style? Aint you shamed ob yourself, nigger?—answer me dat!"

It became necessary, at last, that I should arouse both master and valet to the expediency of removing the treasure. It was growing late, and it behooved us to make exertion, that we might get everything housed before daylight. It was difficult to say what should be done, and much time was spent in deliberation—so confused were the ideas of all. We, finally, lightened the box by removing two-thirds of its contents, when we were enabled, with some trouble, to raise it from the hole. The articles taken out were deposited among the brambles, and the dog left to guard them, with strict orders from Jupiter neither, upon any pretence, to stir from the spot, nor to open his mouth until our return. We then hurriedly made for home with the chest; reaching the hut in safety, but after excessive toil, at one o'clock in the morning. Worn out as we were, it was not in human nature to do more immediately. We rested until two, and had supper; starting for the hills immediately afterwards, armed with three stout sacks, which, by good luck, were upon the premises. A little before four we arrived at the pit, divided the remainder of the booty, as equally as might be, among us, and, leaving the holes unfilled, again set out for the hut, at which, for the second time, we deposited our golden burthens, just as the first faint streaks of the dawn gleamed from over the tree-tops in the East.

We were now thoroughly broken down; but the intense excitement of the time denied us repose. After an unquiet slumber of three or four hours' duration, we arose, as if by preconcert, to make examination of our treasure.

The chest had been full to the brim, and we spent the whole day, and the greater part of the night, in a scrutiny of its contents. There had been nothing like order or arrangement. Everything had been heaped in promiscuously. Having assorted all with care, we found ourselves possessed of even vaster wealth than we had at first supposed. In coin there was rather more than four hundred and fifty thousand dollars—estimating the value of the pieces, as accurately as we could, by the tables of the period. There was not a particle of silver. All was gold of antique date and of great variety—French, Spanish, and German money, with a few English guineas, and some counters, of which we had never seen specimens before. There were several very large and heavy coins, so worn that we could make nothing of their inscriptions. There was no American money. The value of the jewels we found more difficulty in estimating. There were diamonds—some of them exceedingly large and fine—a hundred and ten in all, and not one of them small; eighteen rubies of remarkable brilliancy;—three hundred and ten emeralds, all very beautiful; and twenty-one sapphires, with an opal. These stones had all been broken from their settings and thrown loose in the chest. The settings themselves, which we picked out from among the other gold, appeared to have been beaten up with hammers, as if to prevent identification. Besides all this, there was a vast quantity of solid gold ornaments;—nearly two hundred massive finger and ear rings;—rich chains—thirty of these, if I remember;—eighty-three very large and heavy crucifixes;—five gold censers of great value;—a prodigious golden punch-bowel, ornamented with richly chased vine-leaves and Bacchanlian figures; with two sword handles exquisitely embossed, and many other smaller articles which I cannot recollect. The weight of these valuables exceeded three hundred and fifty pounds avoirdupois; and in this estimate I have not included one hundred and ninety-seven superb gold watches; three of the number being worth each five hundred dollars, if one. Many of them were very old, and as time keepers valueless; the works having suffered, more or less, from corrosion—but all were richly jeweled and in cases of great worth. We estimated the entire contents of the chest, that night at a million and a half of dollars; and upon the subsequent disposal of the trinkets and jewels (a few being retained for our own use), it was found that we had greatly undervalued the treasure.

When, at length, we had concluded our examination, and the intense excitement of the time had, in some measure, subsided, Legrand, who saw that I was dying with impatience for a solution of this most extraordinary riddle entered into a full detail of all the circumstances connected with it.

"You remember," said he, "the night when I handed you the rough sketch I had made of the *scarabæus*. You recollect also, that I became quite vexed at you for insisting that my drawing resembled a death's head. When you first made this assertion I thought you were jesting; but afterwards I called to mind the peculiar spots on the back of the insect, and admitted to myself that your remark had some little foundation in fact. Still, the sneer at my graphic powers irritated me—for I am considered a good artist—and, therefore, when you handed me the scrap of parchment, I was about to crumple it up and throw it angrily into the fire."

"The scrap of paper, you mean," said I.

"No; it had much of the appearance of paper, and at first I supposed it to be such, but when I came to draw upon it, I discovered it, at once, to be a very thin piece of parchment. It was quite dirty, you remember. Well, as I was in the very act of crumpling it up, my glance fell upon the sketch at which you had been looking, and you may imagine my astonishment when I perceived, in fact, the figure of a death's-head just where, it seemed to me, I had made the drawing of the beetle. For a moment I was too much amazed to think with accuracy. I knew that my design was very different in detail from this—although there was a certain similarity in general outline. Presently I took a candle, and seating myself at the other end of the room, proceeded to scrutinize the parchment more closely. Upon turning it over, I saw my own sketch upon the reverse, just as I had made it. My first idea, now, was mere surprise at the really remarkable similarity of outline—at the singular coincidence involved in the fact, that unknown to me, there should have been a skull upon the other side of the parchment, immediately beneath my figure of the *scarabæus*, and that his skull, not only in outline, but in size, should so closely resemble my drawing. I say the singularity of this coincidence absolutely stupified me for a time. This is the usual effect of such coincidences. the mind struggles to establish a connexion—a sequence of cause and effect—and, being unable to do so, suffers a species of temporary paralysis. But, when I recovered from this stupor, there dawned upon me gradually a conviction which startled me even far more than the coincidence. I began distinctly, positively, to remember that there had been no drawing upon the parchment when I made my sketch of the *scarabæus*. I became perfectly certain of this; for I recollected turning up first one side and then the other, in search of the cleanest spot. Had the skull been there, of course I could not have failed to notice it. Here was indeed a mystery which I felt it impossible to explain; but, even at that early moment, there seemed to glimmer, faintly, within the most remote and secret chambers of my intellect, a glow-worm-like conception of that truth which last night's adventure brought to so magnificent a demonstration. I arose at once, and putting the parchment securely away, dismissed all farther reflection until I should be alone.

"When you had gone and when Jupiter was fast asleep, I betook myself to a more methodical investigation of the affair. In the first place I considered the manner in which the parchment had come into my possession. The spot where we discovered the *scarabæus* was on the coast of the main land, about a mile eastward of the island, and but a short distance above high water mark. Upon my taking hold of it, it gave me a sharp bite, which caused me to let it drop. Jupiter, with his accustomed caution, before seizing the insect, which had flown towards him, looked about him for a leaf, or something of that nature, by which to take hold of it. It was at this moment that his eyes, and mine also, fell upon the scrap of parchment, which I then supposed to be paper. It was lying half buried in the sand, a corner sticking up. Near the spot where we found it, I observed the remnants of the hull of what appeared to have been a ship's long boat. The wreck seemed to have been there for a very great while; for the resemblance to boat timbers could scarcely be traced.

"Well, Jupiter picked up the parchment, wrapped the beetle in it, and gave it to me. Soon afterwards we turned to go home, and on the way met Lieutenant G—. I showed him the insect, and he begged me to let him take it to the fort. Upon my consenting, he thrust it forthwith into his waistcoat pocket, without the parchment in which it had been wrapped, and which I had continued to hold in my hand during his inspection. Perhaps he dreaded my changing my mind, and thought it best to make sure of the prize at once—you know how enthusiastic he is on all subjects connected with Natural History. At the same time, without being conscious of it, I must have deposited the parchment in my own pocket.

"You remember that when I went to the table, for the purpose of making a sketch of the beetle, I found no paper where it was usually kept. I looked in the drawer, and found none there. I searched my pockets, hoping to find an old letter, when my hand fell upon the parchment. I thus detail the precise mode in which it came into my possession; for the circumstances impressed me with peculiar force.

"No doubt you will think me fanciful—but I had already established a kind of *connexion*. I had put together two links of a great chain. There was a boat lying upon the sea-coast, and not far from the boat was a parchment—*not a paper*—with a skull depicted upon it. You will, of course, ask 'where is the connection?' I reply that the skull, or death's-head, is the well-known emblem of the pirate. The flag of the death's-head is hoisted in all engagements.

"I have said that the scrap was parchment, and not paper. Parchment is durable—almost imperishable. Matters of little moment are rarely consigned to parchment; since, for the mere ordinary purposes of drawing or writing, it is not nearly so well adapted as paper. This reflection suggested some meaning—some relevancy—in the death's-head. I did not fail to observe, also, the *form* of the parchment. Although one of its corners had been, by some accident, destroyed, it could be seen that the original form was oblong. It was just such a slip, indeed, as might have been chosen for a memorandum—for a record of something to be long remembered and carefully preserved."

"But," I interposed, "you say that the skull was *not* upon the parchment when you made the drawing of the beetle. How then do you trace any connexion between the boat and the skull—since this latter according to your own admission, must have been designed (God only knows how or by whom) at some period subsequent to your sketching the *scarabæus*?"

"Ah here upon turns the whole mystery; although the secret, at this point I had comparatively little difficulty in solving. My steps were sure, and could afford but a single result. I reasoned, for example, thus: When I drew the *scarabæus*, there was no skull apparant upon the parchment. When I had completed the drawing I gave it to you, and observed you narrowly until you returned it. *You*, therefore, did not design the skull, and no one else was present to do it. Then it was not done by human agency. And nevertheless it was done.

TO BE CONTINUED.

Religious Reading.

THREE WORDS OF STRENGTH.

[Translated from the German of Schiller.]

There are three lessons I would write—
Three words as with a burning pen—
In tracings of eternal light
Upon the hearts of men.

Have Hope. Though clouds environ now,
And gladness hide her face in scorn,
Put thou the shadow from thy brow;
No night but hath its morn.

Have Faith. Where'er thy bark is driven—
The calm's disport, the tempest's mirth—
Know this: God rules the host of heaven,
The inhabitants of earth.

Have Love; and not alone for one,
But man, as man, thy brother call,
And scatter, like the circling sun,
Thy charities on all.

Thus grave these lessons on thy soul—
Hope, Faith, and Love; and thou shalt find
Strength when life's surges cease to roll,
Light where thou else wert blind.

THE LORD'S STEWARD.—It is estimated that Deacon Crane, of Baltimore, who died recently, gave during his life time over a half million of dollars to objects of benevolence. We copy from the Texas *Baptist* the following extract from his "last will and testament." It shows the principle on which he acted through life, and the desires which he cherished for the loved ones left behind him:

"I have never felt at liberty to accumulate and hold any larger amount of property than my character and standing as a merchant, or a plain competence for my family whenever I might be taken from them, might seem to demand. From the age of seventeen, when I trust the Lord converted me, I have always regarded it my duty to the Giver of all good to devote personally, during the remainder of my life time, as His faithful steward, all my surplus time and money to His cause. None of my children can expect from me what the world vaguely denominates a fortune. This I have never desired to leave them. My hope is that my *dear wife*, and any helpless members of my family, may be left with a reasonable competence, while those who may possess health and vigor may be far more happy and useful by relying on their own exertions, as I have always done myself, and trusting a beneficent Providence for their support."

THE LORD'S PRAYER.—Did you ever think, short though it is, how much there is in it? Oh, it is beautiful!—Like a diamond in the crown of a queen, it unites a thousand sparkling gems in one.

It teaches all of us, every one of us, to look to God as our parent—"Our Father."

It prompts us to raise our thoughts and our desires above the earth—"Who art in heaven."

It tells us that we must reverence our heavenly Father—"Hallowed be thy name."

It breathes the saint's reward—"Thy kingdom come."

And a submissive, obedient spirit—"Thy will be done on earth as it is in heaven."

And a dependent, trusting spirit—"Give us this day our daily bread."

And a forgiving spirit—"Forgive us our trespasses as we forgive those who trespass against us."

And a cautious spirit—"Deliver us from evil."

And last of all, an adoring spirit—"For thine is the kingdom, and the power, and the glory, forever and ever. Amen."

TEACHING CHILDREN.—Do all in your power to teach your children self-government. If a child is passionate, teach him by gentle and patient means to curb his temper. If he is greedy, cultivate liberality in him. If he is sulky, charm him out of it by encouraging frank, good humor. If he is indolent, accustom him to exertion. If pride makes his obedience reluctant, subdue him by counsel or discipline. In short, give your children a habit of overcoming their besetting sin.

A SUMMARY OF RELIGION.—There is no salvation but by the free mercy of God; no mercy but by through the mediation of Christ; no interest in Christ except by faith in Him; no justifying faith but that which works by love and purifies the heart; no love to Christ which does not include love to His people, His example, His precepts; no genuine love to His people which does not influence a man to do good to them as he has ability and opportunity.

THE Rev. Cornelius E. Swope of Trinity Church, Pittsburgh, has received a call to be assistant minister in charge of Trinity Chapel in West Twenty-sixth-st., to supply the vacancy occasioned by the recent election of the Rev. Dr. Neeley to the Bishopric of Maine.

THE following Methodist Conferences begin their annual sessions on Wednesday next: Eastern German, Bishop Simpson presiding, at Newark, N. J.; North Indiana, Bishop Ames, at Anderson; New Hampshire, Bishop Kingsley at Manchester.

It is said that while the Catholics have only 32 of the 307 churches in New York, yet their church attendance is nearly as large as that of all the other denominations combined.

DR. CORLEIGH, who has edited *The Zion's Herald* at Boston for three and a half years, has resigned, and is succeeded by the Rev. Gilbert Haven.

THE new Catholic Cathedral in New York will be 306 feet in length. One to be built in St. Louis will be 400 feet long, and the largest church edifice in the country.

Wit and Humor.

A COUNURY paper speaks of a man who "died without the aid of a physician." Such instances are very rare.

A GENTLEMAN just returned to this country from a tour in Italy, was asked how he liked the ruins of Pompeii. "Not very well," was the reply, "they are so out of repair.

A YOUNG WOMAN fainted in a New York theatre a few nights since, and water being thrown into her face, she revived, exclaiming, "Oh, my new bonnet!"

"JENNY," said a venerable old man to his daughter, who was asking his consent to accompany her urgent and favored suiter to the altar, "Jenny, it is a very solemn thing to get married." "I know it," replied Jenny, "but it's a heap solemner not to."

"SALLY MANDER SAFE!" said Mrs. Partington as her eyes fell on an advertisement. "Do tell me, Isaac, who this Sally Mander is, and what she's been doing that they've got her safe?" "I don't know what she's been doing," said Ike, "but I guess she is a sister to Jerry." "Jerry who, Isaac?" Why Jerry Mander," said Ike, as he resumed his work by the window, catching flies and impaling them.

"MR. SMITH, you once officiated in a pulpit, did you mean that you preached?"

"No, sir, I held the light for the man that did."

Ah, the court understood you different,—they supposed that the discourse came from you."

"No, sir, I only throwed a light on it."

"No levity, Mr. Smith. Crier, wipe your nose, and call on the next witness."

DURING a steam-voyage, on the sudden stoppage of the machinery, considerable alarm took place, especially among the female passengers.

"What is the matter? What is the matter? For Heaven's sake tell me the worst!" exclaimed one more anxious than the rest.

After a short pause a hoarse voice from the deck replied:

"Nothing, madame, nothing; only the bottom of the vessel and the top of the earth are stuck together."

WOMAN'S WILL.—Dip the ocean dry with a teaspoon; twist the heel into the toe of your boot; make postmasters perform their promises, and subscribers pay their printer; send up fishing hooks with balloons and fish for stars; get astride a gossamer and chase a comet; when the rain is coming down like the cataract of Niagara, remember where you left your umbrella; choke a mosquito with a brickbat; hold Gibralter at arm's length; in short, prove all things heretofore considered impossible to be possible, but never attempt to coax a woman to say she will, when she has made up her mind she won't.

Alas! but too true.

THE FOLLY OF LAW.—Two Dutchmen, who built and used in common a small bridge over a stream which ran through their farms, had a dispute concerning some repairs which it required, and one of them positively refused to bear a portion of the expense necessary to the purchase of a few planks. Finally the aggrieved party went to a neighboring lawyer, and placing ten dollars in his hand, saying:

"I'll give you all dish money if you'll make Hans do justice mit de bridge."

"How much will it cost to repair it?" asked the honest lawyer.

"No more ash five tollar," replied the Dutchman.

"Very well," said the lawyer, pocketing one of the notes and giving him the other; "take this and go get the bridge repaired; 'tis the best course you can take."

"Yaas," said the Dutchman slowly, "yaas, dat ish more better as to quarrel mit Hans; but as he went along home he shook his head frequently, as if unable, after all, to see quite clearly how he had gained anything by going to law.

ECCENTRIC DIVINE.—The Rev. Zeb. Twitchell was the most noted minister in Vermont, for shrewd and laughable sayings. In the pulpit he maintained a suitable gravity of manner and expression, and out of the pulpit he overflowed with fun. Occasionally he would if emergency required, say something queer in a sermon for the sake of arousing the flagging attention of his hearers. Seeing that his audience was getting sleepy, he paused in his discourse, and discoursed as follows: "Brethren, you haven't any idea of the sufferings of our missionaries in the new settlements, on account of the mosquitoes. The mosquitoes in some of these regions are enormous. A great many of them weigh a pound, and they will get on the logs and bark when the missionaries are going along."

By this time all ears and eyes were open, and he proceeded to finish his discourse.

The next day one of his hearers called him to account for telling lies in the pulpit.

"There never was a mosquito that weighed a pound," he said.

"But I did not say one of them would weigh a pound. I said a great many, and I think a million of them would."

"But you said they barked at the missionaries."

"No, brother, I said they would get on the logs and bark."

CURRENT ITEMS.

☞ A man died of dropsy in Floyd county Illinois, recently, who had been tapped 61 times previous to his death.

☞ In the Jardines Plantes, Paris, is a crab, each of whose fore legs measures four feet one inch in length.

☞ At Danville Station, in the Tennessee valley the water stands six feet above the top of the telegraph poles.

☞ Garibaldi persists is shocking his English adorers. The other day he publicly baptized a baby in "the name of God and of the legislator Jesus."

☞ A negro recently refused to take the oath as postmaster at Forrest Depot Virginia, because he "sympathized" with the South during the rebellion.

☞ A machine has been tried successfully in California which will level the road for a railway, lay the ties, and place and nail the rails, and will do the work of two hundred men, with the aid of twenty.

☞ A New York dealer in stamps on Monday sold $15,000 of stamps for a bond issued by a Western railroad. The paper thus stamped represents $30,000,000.

☞ We learn on good authority that the Republican Senators and Representatives have subscribed over nine thousand dollars to the fund for sending radical speakers and documents into the South.

☞ The Democracy have carried the city of Springfield, Ill., the home of the "late lamented," by a majority of one hundred, and four.

☞ The Commissioners of Luzerne county have awarded the building of their new jail to Lewis Haven, for $189,575— he being the lowest bidder.

☞ An Easton cotemporary regrets to learn that "a prominent citizen of St. Louis, who has been drinking imprudently of the muddy water furnished for that place, died last week from a sandbar in his alimentary canal.

☞ A new supplement to the common school law, contains a provision, which was adopted by the House by a vote of 46 years to 35 nays, that prohibits county superintendents from granting certificates to teachers who are in the habit of using intoxicating drink as a beverage.

☞ A lady in Waverly, (N. Y.,) while splitting kindling wood on Wednesday week, had her life saved by her waterfall. The axe slipped from the handle and came down upon the back of her head, spoiling the waterfall but sparing the head.

☞ The Mississippi Valley cost $15,000,000—two and one-half cents per acre; Florida cost $3,000,000—eight cents per acre; California, New Mexico and Utah cost $15,000,000—twenty-five cents per acre; Arizona cost $10,000,000.-fifty cents per acre; and Russian America cost $7,200,000—about two cents per acre.

☞ On Tuesday night of last week five prisoners dug themselves out of the Cumberland County (N. J.) Jail. One young man, like a dutiful son, went back because his mother told him to, leaving four to make good their escape.

☞ A gentleman in Portland lost an envelope on the street containing $300, on Monday last. Several people passing supposing it to be an April fool joke, kicked it and poked it, but no one lifted it up until a boy came along, took it up and deveoped its contents, which were returned to the owner.

☞ A Washington special says: "Senator Buckalew has read in Executive session an opinion from the Attorney General, that under the tenure of office bill, the President can fill all the offices vacant when the Senate adjourns. This was not successfully controverted by the various Senators, and will render necessary a further continuance of the session, or an abandonment of about eighty good offices."

☞ Deposit one cent in bank, double the amount deposited weekly for one year—as, one cent the first week, two cents the second week, four cents the third week, and so on for the fifty-two weeks—what do you think the amount would be at the end of the year? Figure it up, boys, and see.

☞ The Queen of Madagascar is said to have issued a terrible proclamation, forbidding civilians to wear hats with brims. Government officers, of the Malgache type, are alone to retain the old-fashioned head piece. The poorer citizens continue to wear their old hats —simply proving their loyalty by tearing off the brim.

☞ The counsel of Capt. Wirz, who was executed for alleged cruelties at Andersonville, has just published a statement to prove the innocence of his client, and says that the night before the execution a messenger from a high Cabinet officer came to him with the offer that if Wirz would implicate Mr. Davis in the crimes charged aginst him his sentence would be commuted. He adds that the offer was made to Wirz and declined by him.

☞ At six o'clock Monday afternoon at Christ church, in Philadelphia an interesting ceremony was preformed. Bishop Vail, of Kansas, was then and there united in holy wedlock to Ellen, daughter of the late Assistant Bishop Bowman, of this diocese. The nuptial ceremony was preformed by Bishop Clarkson, of Nebraska, an early and dear friend both of the bridegroom and of the late father of the bride, who made the long journey expressly for the purpose.

☞ "Pittsburg contains five hundred large manufacturing establishments. It has fifty glass factories and sixteen potteries, forty-six iron foundries, thirty-one rolling mills, thirty-three machinery establishments and fifty-eight oil refineries; besides miscellaneous work of almost every variety, the whole turning out an annual product worth one hundred million dollars."

☞ Radical newspapers being now engaged in scraping together accounts of all the crimes commited in the South, and in manufacturing stories when truth fails, the *World* shows that, by the last census, Massachusetts had 12,700 convictions of crime for 1,231,000 population, which is one convict to one hundred citizens; whilst Alabama had only 179 convicteons to 964,000 population, or one conviction out 5,339 people.

☞ The citizens of Raleigh, N. C., have raised a subscription for the purpose of erecting a monument over the grave of President Johnson's father, which is located in a cemetery adjoining that city. The President has been invited to be present at the ceremonial of laying the corner stone, which will occur about the 10th prox., and has accepted conditionally.

☞ It is reported on very good authority that the Emperor Napoleon in his preparations for war, is engaged in an endeavor to purchase arms in the United States.

The chances are apparently in favor of war on the Luxemburg question.

The neutral great Powers have, it is said, proposed a compromise of the difficulty, but Prussia disapproves of it.

☞ The Senate adjourned on last Saturday, leaving a great many offices vacant. According to Radical interpretation of the Tenure of office Bill the President cannot fill them. If this be so, many important Post Offices, and the collection of Revenue in some places, must all be suspended. We rather think the Radicals rather overshot the mark in thus attempting to tie the President's hands.

The Columbian.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 26, 1867.

OUR NEW PRESS.

We have never yet had occasion to apologize to our patrons for sending them defective copies of our paper. Last week, however, we printed the inside of our edition on our new Steam Power Press, and owing to the newness of the machinery and the inexperience of our men, a few copies were not up to our usual mark. We are pleased to say however, that the Press and Engine work like a charm, and in our opinion cannot be excelled. We have now an establishment of which the Democracy of the County may well be proud, and one which will not be surpassed by any in the State. Our assortment of type and material is all new, and unusually large, and we believe our circulation in the county is larger than any other paper published in it. This is the result of four months work. While we have been the first to introduce a Steam Power Press into the county, we are determined not to stop at this; but in a short time intend to build an office for our especial use, and also to enlarge our sheet.

We believe the Democracy of the county fully appreciate our efforts to make their organ second to none in the State, and will aid us cheerfully in the work we have so well begun. The fact that the Democrats now support three county papers is a tribute to their intelligence, and proves they are a reading class.

RADICAL LOVE FOR SOLDIERS.

We have had frequent occasion to call the attention of our soldier friends to the hypocrisy of the Republican leaders in pretending to be their friends. Not only does a Radical Senate refuse to confirm them to office when appointed by President Johnson, but if they do not believe in negro suffrage doctrine they are slandered by all the stay-at-home cowards who urged them to go.

The recent action of our Radical Legislature is a case in point. A year ago the miserly pittance of forty dollars per annum, and forty dollars of a bounty was granted the soldiers of 1812, (who had been in service two months,) and their widows, provided they could prove they were "*needy and in necessitous circumstances.*"

But our Radical legislators in their *great* love for the soldiers have repealed the law, and the great State of Pennsylvania has officially declared that she is *too poor* to pay these few remaining old veterans and their widows the small allowance voted them, even when they prove they are needy! and yet that same Legislature voted to increase Geary's salary several thousand dollars,—to spend fifteen thousand dollars in putting him up a fine house, twelve thousand dollars in supporting a useless agency in Washington, and to cap the climax, voted themselves one thousand dollars!

In this county we know about twenty of these soldiers who are needy, all of them old and feeble, some of them township charges, and yet this "party of grand moral ideas" approves of taking the few dollars from them which was so nobly earned before many of us were born.

Fellow-soldiers! if this Radical party continues in power, such will be your fate. Their care for you and for the poor negro, is only to get your votes, and this done, you may become paupers for aught they care, and even the pension now paid in a depreciated currency, will be taken from you, as it has been from the old soldiers of 1812.

OFFICIAL APPOINTMENTS.

The United States Senate before its recent adjournment, confirmed the following nominations to office in Pennsylvania:

Collector of Customs at Philadelphia, Col. Joseph W. Cake, of Schuylkill co.

Surveyor of Customs at Philadelphia, William Harbeson.

Naval Officer, Philadelphia, Gen. D. W. C. Baxter.

For the 14th District, (Kelley's), Hon. Thomas H. Forsyth, Assessor, and Alexander Cummings, Collector of Internal Revenue.

For the 5th District, Hon. Richardson L. Wright, of Philadelphia, Assessor, and Joseph Barnesley, of Bucks county, Collector.

For the 9th District, Lancaster, John W. Warful, Assessor, and Col. Wm. W. Wiley, Collector.

For the 12th District, Caleb E. Wright, of Wilkesbarre, Collector.

For the 15th District, Hon A. Hiestand Glatz, of York county for Assessor, and Wm. Penn Loyd, of Cumberland for Collector,

For the 16th District, Hon. Wm. M'Ghery of Adams county Assesor, and Charles W. Ashcom, of Bedford county Collector,

For the 18th District, Henry A. Guernsey, of Williamsport Collector,

There were several other Revenue officers selected for other Districts

All the Post offices in the State subjected to Confirmation by the Senate were filled except two, Milton and Newcastle. The following were among the Confirmations.

Danville—O. H. Ostrander.
Bloomsburg—John B. Pursel.
Towanda—William B. Shaw.
Williamsport—Jeffrey J. Ayres.
Wilkesbarre—Peter Pursell.
Scranton—William H. Pier.
Hyde Park—William Merrifield.
Doylestown—Capt. Geo. F Harvey.
Huntington—G. Ashman Miller.
Chambersburg—William P. Welsh.
Plumer—Dr. William P. Book.
Mercer—Hon. William S. Garvin.
Carbondale—D. Pendergast.
Tamaqua Mrs. Mary M'Guigan.
Philadelphia—John A. Bingham.

HOUSTON, Texas, gives evidence of becoming a great Southern city.

THE DANVILLE POST-OFFICE.

At the meeting of Congress in December last, the Danville Post Office was vacant. The former Post Master, Andrew F. Russel, however, continuing to act. His commission had expired by limitation of time, at some time during the previous summer. Since then there has been a struggle upon the question of filling the office. Samuel T. Gulick, Conservative, was first nominated but rejected; afterwards Andrew E. Russel, Democrat, was nominated and also rejected by the Senate. Then John W. Miles, Democrat was nominated and also rejected. Lastly, Ogden H. Ostrander, Conservative, was nominated early in the present month and after a contest he was confirmed and will be the Post Master at that place.

The repeated rejections of good men was at the instance of U. Mercur the Member of Congress from the District and illustrated completely the proscriptive and intolerant spirit by which he and his associates are actuated. Finally Mr. Ostrander was confirmed without regard to his wishes and against them, the case being thus concluded in a just and proper manner. Mr. Ostrander is a young gentleman of excellent capacity and good character, and will make a popular officer. He was President of the "Young Men's Johnson Club" of Danville, last Fall, and has sincere convictions and a fixed position in favor of the National Administration.

CHANGES OF VENUE.

The last Legislature made itself famous for the number of acts passed to change the venues in certain cases to save their party friends from having even-handed justice dealt out to them. In all these cases the parties had become entangled within the meshes of the law, by refusing, when acting as officers of election, to receive votes from persons whom they considered as deserters. When prosecuted for this, these scoundrels sought the aid of the Legislature to protect them by removing their trials from Democratic counties into Republican counties, assured that in the latter locality they would be acquitted through the partisan feelings of the jury. In every case, save one, the Radical majority in those cases granted the request of these importunate beggars. The exception was a case from Columbia county, where a certain John Macdonald prosecuted two election officers in the borough of Centralia, for refusing his vote at the last general election, on the ground that he was a "deserter," although his name could not be found on the "Deserters' List." The defendants twice had their trials put off at the Columbia county Court, by swearing that important witnesses were wanting. But the real object was to secure a change of venue from Columbia to a Republican county. A pettifogging lawyer from Centralia brought their case to Harrisburg with a petition from the parties stating that through the influence of a partisan Democratic Judge and partisan Democratic jury they could not get justice. (All that alarmed them was they were afraid they *would* get justice.) A bill was soon drawn up to carry their trial into Lancaster county. It passed the Senate, came over to the House, and was referred to the Committee on Local Judiciary. And right here we might relate a secret, how marvellous strange it was that in a committee composed of two-thirds Republicans, this bill came from it with a negative recommendation. Too many of the Radicals were enjoying the festivities of a colored brother, who had arranged a grand supper for them that night in gratitude for allowing negroes to ride with the whites in the street cars in Philadelphia. While these Radical Samsons slept, their locks were shorn. As we have said, the bill came into the House with a negative recommendation. Sad for the Bloomsburg Radical gentlemen who visited Harrisburg to urge its passage, but sadder of all to the defendants, it lay in a sleep that knew no waking. From the slough, into which through the machinations of the writer it had been plunged it could not be brought except through a two-thirds vote. That vote the Radicals could not muster. So the bill died. Peace to its ashes. And Macdonald has risen to glory again. The defendants, his enemies, notwithstanding their prayers for relief; their touching appeals to a Radical Legislature, their indignant protest, must meet offended justice before a hated "copperhead" judge and be tried by a "copperhead" jury and there we leave them premising that the hero of Snickersville will come to their relief in their trying hours more successfully than did their friends in the Pennsylvania Legisiture.—*Danville Intelligencer.*

SALE OF SPECIE.—WASHINGTON, April 8.—It is understood here that Secretary M'Cullough has directed the weekly sale of four millions of specie until the first of May next.

How is it then that we never see any gold or silver? Is this rag and shinplaster currency to continue till the very end of all things? Millions of specie in the country, but locked up from the common people, and they forced to put up with ragged paper promises to pay, and high prices for every thing they need, and Congress increasing the national debt by hundreds of millions, instead of using economy and paying it off. Whither are we drifting? Does any one know where all this is to end? If there is not more economy in public expenditures and also more economy in public appropriations, ruin, bankruptcy and general repudiation will be the result. Let us be wise in time and stop now.

THE account of Jacob Seeley, executor of Philip Klinetob, and of Simon Brader, administrator of Henry Brader, will be presented to the Orphans' Court at Wilkesbarre, May 18th, for confirmation. Rudolph Seybert of Salem, William Aten of Nescopec, and Samuel Bogart and D. L. Chapin of New Columbus, have been selected as jurors for the first week, and Nicholas Seybert of Salem, for the second week.

WE desire to call the attention of School Directors to the following law:

"It shall be the duty of the board of directors, in each school district, to publish an annual statement of the amount of moneys received and expended, and the amount due from collectors and setting forth all the financial operations of the district, in not less than ten written or printed hand-bills, to be put up in the most public places in the district."

THERE are Chinese laborers now on the Louisiana plantations.

FOR THE COLUMBIAN.

DEDICATION OF THE TEMPLAR'S NEW HALL.

On Friday of last week, the organization of Good-Templars held dedicatory services at their new Hall on Second street, in this place. Exercises opened with the singing of an Ode, and prayer by the W. C. An address was then delivered, containing many happy allusions, by Rev. Mr. Price, after which the audience were entertained with some fine music from the ladies and gentlemen composing the Templars Glee Club; the exercises closed with the reading of an original Poem by the W. S., and prayer by W. C. The large Hall was well filled with members and delegates from other Lodges. The ceremonies were impressive, and everything passed of pleasantly. Here it may not be *malapropos* to make a few statements regarding the Order in this place, known as *Bloomsburg Lodge, No.* 139. It is a growing and powerful organization, containing nearly two hundred members, and numbers in its ranks many of the best men and noblest women of Columbia county.

Since receiving its Charter its noble work has gone on silently and determinedly; it has raised the degraded; helped those who were unable to help themselves; snatched some as brands from the burning; and ever held out toward those who were ready to sink hands firm in their loving strength of Faith, Hope and Charity. On such organizations must we rebuild the fabric of society, and from every suffering heart, every anguished soul, that in the person of husband, son or father, has experienced the evils of intoxication, will go forth the prayer, in their earnest prayerfull abors, for the salvation, temporal and spiritual, of human beings. God speed the Templars. EGO.

Bloomsburg, April, 1867.

DEDICATORY POEM.

BY EGO.

Only a dedication here my friends;
We meet to-day, to dedicate this Hall;
This place, toward as every foot-step tends
Week after week, our work may make each wall
Sacred to Him who calmed the raging sea,
Whose foot-prints linger yet by Gallilee.

Only a dedication of a place—
Where we shall watch, and pray for human weal;
Where time's advancing waves, leaving their trace
Shall mark but increase of our righteous zeal—
Where laboring for other souls, our own
May find that work shall lead us to His throne.

Only a dedication; yet this room
Is holy, in its space shall steps be trod—
Whose onward tendence, leads beyond the gloom
And brings the erring wanderer home to God:
Only a dedication; yet its light—
Perchance may chase Intoxications night.

O, Thou who mouldest human work to Thine!
Whose hand sustaineth, and whose arm of might
Shall give the victory; O Thou power divine
Be with us while we fight for Thee this fight:
Battle for Thee with thy sustaining arm;
Conquer in Thee, and join the victory's psalm.

Walk with us, that in labor Thy strong hand
May clasp our weak ones, and its help may be,
Our strength to drive Intemperance from the land,
To gain the cause, and hail the victory;
Thine is the power; in Thee alone we trust
Almighty, powerful, holy one, and just.

This place we dedicate alone to Thee;
And in thy precincts "let Thy kingdom come,"
Within its walls we humbly ask that some
May burst their fetters; break the tempters chain
And spring to manhood and to life again.

In days of old the maddening cup
From hand to hand was passed;
And woman's woe, and man's despair,
Within its depths were cast;
Deep in its waves the fiends of hell
Laughed at their works of death;
And woman sank, and manhood fell,
Beneath its baleful breath.

No warning came, no word was spoke
To point a better way;
Till on earth's darkness, Temperance broke
With healing in its ray;
To break the bands from many a heart,
To battle mankind's foes;
And bring men to the better part,
The band of Templars rose.

Few in their numbers strong in will
To make all mankind free;
They chose this cry which echoes still,
Faith, Hope and Charity;
Yet for a while their star went down,
Earth's hatreds and earth's scorns,
Placed on their brow's their only crown,
The old sad crown of thorns.

But now from east to farthest west,
Our banner is unfurled;
And rank on rank, our serried lines
Are marching through the world;
No lurid red, no blood stained white
Above our armies wave;
Our flag of truth this legend bears,
"Our mission, is to save."

Strong in our faith, firm in our zeal
Earth's fallen ones to raise,
Willing to work for human weal
And give to God the praise;
Pressing still forward to the good
"Our mission is to save,"
Each wavering, shrinking, tempted one,
From out the drunkards grave.

Brother's who come from other bands;
Sisters who come to-day,
We welcome you with out stretched hands
To join with us the fray;
Here let us pledge that for our aid,
No human soul shall fall;
In Faith and Hope, and Charity
We dedicate this Hall.

BLOOMSBURG April 1867.

"OUR MUTUAL FRIEND" is the second issue of Ticknor & Fields edition of the "Diamond Dickens," and is in all respects as beautifully got up as the volume we noticed some weeks ago. For neatness, beauty and cheapness we have seen nothing equal to the Diamond Dickens. Paper, type, binding and illustrations are all exquisite, and at only $1.50 per volume, to be completed in twelve or thirteen volumes, every man can own a copy of the complete works of a writer second to no living novelist. The plain edition is $1.25, and any edition will be sent free of cost on receipt of the price by Ticknor & Fields, Boston.

DIED.

LABOR—In Fishing Creek, on the 18th, inst., SARAH LABOR, wife of HARMON LABOR, aged 78 years, 1 month and 3 days.

LABOR—on the 19th, inst., HARMON LABOR aged 78 years, 8 months and 16 days.

MARRIED.

MELLICK—CROUSE—At the residence of Mr. D. Stroup, in Bloomsburg, on the 20th inst., by Rev. L. C. Sheip, Mr. HENRY MELLICK to Miss LOUISA CROUSE, both of Mount Pleasant.

CHRISTOPHER—YENGER—On the 12th inst., by Rev. A. H. Irvine, Mr. LEWIS CHRISTOPHER, of Centerville, to Miss MARY C. YENGER, of Rupert.

FENSTEMAKER—FAHRINGER—On the 10th inst., by the same, Mr. JAMES FENSTEMAKER to Miss MARY JANE FAHRINGER, all of Luzerne county.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Philadelphia Markets.

WEDNESDAY, April 17.

GROCERIES.—Coffee continues scarce; small sales of Rio are reported at 24½c per lb currency. In sugar there is little or nothing doing.

FLOUR.—The market continues very brisk. About 800 bbls sold in lots to the home trade including

Northwestern superfine at	$8.00@ 8.50
Northwestern extra	9.00@ 10.00
Northwestern family	12.50@ 14.25
Pennsylvania and Western superfine	8.00@10.00
Pennsylvania and Western extra	10.50@ 11.50
Pennsylvania and Western family	13.00@15.00
Pennsylvania and Western fancy	17.00@ 17.50
Rye flour	8.50

WHEAT of prime quality has been in good demand, and holders are firm in their views. We quote Pennsylvania red at $3.20@3.40; Southern do. at $3.00@3.15, and white at $3.15@3.20; Penna, Rye ranges at about $1.65. In Corn no improvm't, with sales of 12,000 bus. at $1.27 and $1.28 for yellow, and $1.15 for white. Oats are selling at 73@75c. The receipts to-day are as follows: 1,200 bbls flour; 2,600 bus. wheat; 15,100 bus. corn, 2,700 bus. oats.

PROVISIONS—Continue very dull, but prices are unchanged. Small sales are making at $23.50 per barrel for new mess. Mess beef ranges from $21.25@$23 for Western and city packed. Dressed hogs sell at 8½@9c. Smoked hams are steady at 14@15c; pickled do at 9@10c. Smoked shoulders at 11@11½c, and salted do at 8½@9c. Lard sells at 13@13½c ₱ lb for prime in bbls and tierces.

SEEDS—Cloverseed is in no demand and 400 bushels were sold at from $8.50@$9.00 per bus, the latter rate for choice timothy sells at $3.50 and flaxseed at $3.00@$3.05 per bus.

CATTLE MARKET.—Beef cattle were very dull this week, and prices were unsettled and lower. About 1,300 head sold at the Avenue Drove-yard at prices ranging from 17a18c for extra Pennsylvania and Western steers; 15a16½c for fair to good do, and 13a14c per ℔ for common, as to quality. The market closed very dull within the above range of prices. Cows were unchanged. Sheep were in fair demand. Hogs were dull and lower.

COWS.—Were unchanged; 200 head sold at $50a75 for springers, and $60a90 per head for cow and calf.

SHEEP.—Were in fair demand; 7,000 head sold at 9a9½c per ℔, gross, as to condition.

HOGS.—Were dull and rather lower; 3,700 head sold at the different yards, at rom $10a11 per 100 lbs, nett.

Pig Iron has been very dull, and the market depressed; prices have ruled in favor of the buyer, and close heavy at $40@42 for No.1 Scotch, and $42 for No. 1 American.

Market Report.

Wheat per bushel	$2 75
Rye "	1 10
Corn "	90
Flour per barrel	16 00
Cloverseed	7 00
Flaxseed	2 75
Butter	35
Eggs	20
Tallow	14
Potatoes	35
Dried Apples	2 50
Pork	12
Hams	15
Sides and Shoulders	10
Lard per pound	15
Hay per ton	25 00

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LOST.—A SMALL SPANIEL SLUT, head and body brown, white ring around the neck, tail white, legs white and brown spotted; lost since March 30th. A suitable reward will be paid for information that will lead to the recovery, left at this office or with me.
R. BRUCE RICKETTS.
Orangeville, April 20, 1867.

VETERINARY SURGEON.—THE undersigned takes this method of informing the citizens of Columbia County, that he is located in

LIGHT STREET, PENN'A.,

where he is prepared to attend to all calls made in the line of his business, and cures

RINGBONE, SPAVIN, SPLINT,

and all other ills that horse flesh is heir to, challenging competition in the treatment especially of the above mentioned diseases.
JESSE D. RICE.
Light Street, April 26, 1867.

NEW STOVE AND TIN SHOP.

ON MAIN STREET, NEARLY OPPOSITE MILLER'S STORE,

BLOOMSBURG, PENN'A.

THE undersigned has just fitted up and opened his new

STOVE AND TIN SHOP,

in this place, where he is prepared to make up new TIN WARE of all kinds in his line, and do repairing with neatness and dispatch, upon the most reasonable terms. He also keeps on hand STOVES OF VARIOUS PATTERNS & STYLES, which he will sell upon terms to suit purchasers. Give him a call. He is a good mechanic, and deserving of the public patronage.
JACOB METZ.
Bloomsburg, April 20, 1867.

AUDITOR'S REPORT.—WE, THE undersigned Auditors of Catawissa township, do hereby certify that we have settled with HIRAM COOL, Collector of Bounty Tax for the year 1866, and that the following is a true statement of the same:

	DR.	
To amount of Duplicate		$3,254 89
	CR.	
By amount of Exonerations	$456 57	
" pd S. D. Rinard, Treas.	2,477 26	
" " Commission	80 35	3,114 18
Balance due township		$139 71
CATAWISSA TOWNSHIP,		DR.
To Samuel Kostenbander on Note	$342 13	
" Charles Kreigh " "	257 50	$799 63
		$678 94

C. W. M'KELVY,
JNO. K. ROBBINS,
M. V. B. KLINE,
Catawissa, April 20, 1867. Auditors.

E. EVERETT & DR. J. B. CASE'S
NEW DRUG STORE,
IN ORANGEVILLE,
JUST OPENED
WITH A SPLENDID AND VARIED ASSORTMENT OF GOODS APPERTAINING TO THE DRUG BUSINESS,
PURE DRUGS, CHEMICALS, ETC.,
ALWAYS ON HAND.

In short any article that can be named in the Drug line can be had at their store. Dr. J. B. Case is a Practioner, and also understands Pharmacy; E. Everett is a Medical Student, has attended one term at the Jefferson Medical College, and understands the compounding of Drugs.

They respectfully invite the patronage of their friends, and the public generally, assuring them "SAFE," and whatever will be put released of them will be fresh and pure. [apr26'67.

U. S. INTERNAL REVENUE,
NOTICE TO TAX PAYERS.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, Assessor of the 15th District of Pennsylvania, will hold Courts of Appeal for the correction of erroneous assessments, as follows:

IN WYOMING COUNTY
on Tuesday the 14th day of May, 1867, at Wall's Hotel, in Tunkhannock.

IN BRADFORD COUNTY,
on Thursday and Friday, the 16th and 17th days of May, 1867, at the Mean's House in Towanda.

IN SULLIVAN COUNTY,
on Monday the 20th day of May, 1867, at the Laporte Hotel, in Laporte.

IN MONTOUR COUNTY,
on Thursday, the 23d day of May, 1867, at the Montour House in Danville.

IN COLUMBIA COUNTY,
on Friday the 24th day of May, 1867, at the Assessor's Office in Bloomsburg.

All appeals must be in writing and should specify the particular cause, matter or thing, respecting which a decision is requested, and shall state the ground or principle of error complained of.

Appeals may be made at the office of the Assessor at any time previous to the days above fixed for hearing appeals.

☞ If any person liable to income tax, or owning carriages, watches and other articles liable under schedule A of the Excise law, have not yet reported, they are hereby notified to do so at once or become liable to the penalty. It is the duty of every one amenable to the law to seek the Assessor of his District, and make his return.

ROBERT F. CLARK,
Assessor 15th District, Penn'a.
ASSESSOR'S OFFICE,
Bloomsburg, Pa., April 24, 1867.

☞ *Montour American, Danville Intelligencer, Bradford Argus, Sullivan County Democrat, and North Branch Democrat, please copy.*

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all legatees, creditors, and other persons interested in the estates of the respective decendents and minors, that the following administration and guardian accounts have been filed in the office of the Register of Columbia county, and will be presented for confirmation and allowance in the Orphans' Court, to be held in Bloomsburg, in the county aforesaid, on WEDNESDAY, THE EIGHTH DAY OF MAY, 1867, at two o'clock in the afternoon of said day.

1. Account of John K. Gretz, administrator of Robert B. Arthur, late of Bloom township, dec'd.

2. Account of John C. Myers, administrator of Henry Dyer, late of Roaringcreek township, dec'd.

3. Account of Michael Federoff and Mary Mowry, administrators of Michael Mowry, late of Roaring-creek township, dec'd.

4. Account of Johnson H. Ikeler, administrator of Roswell Smith, late of Greenwood township, dec'd.

5. Account of Theodore Welliver, administrator of Wm. B. Welliver, late of Madison township, dec'd.

6. First and final account of Reuben Wilson, guardian of Wm. W. Eves, minor child of Charles Eves, dec'd.

7. First and final account of Reuben Wilson, guardian of James B. Eves, minor child of Chas. Eves, dec'd.

8. First and final account of Thomas Reese, administrator of John Reese, late of Greenwood township, dec'd.

9. First and final account of Silas and Emanuel Conner, administrators of Samuel Conner, late of Orange township, dec'd.

10. Second account of Jacob and Washington Yeager, administrators of John Yeager, late of Locust township, dec'd.

11. Account of David R. Hower, guardian of Jeremiah Mowrey, minor child of Michael Mowrey, dec'd.

12. Account of Jesse Hoffman, administrator of William Hoffman, late of Centre township, dec'd.

13. Account of Samuel Hilliay, and Wm. J. Hilliay, executors of William Hilliay, late of Centre township, dec'd.

14. Account of James W. Kitchen, administrator of Samuel Kitchen, late of Sugarloaf township, dec'd.

15. Account of Henry Delong, administrator of Peter Delong, late of Centre township, dec'd.

16. Account of A. J. Sloan, administrator of Mrs. Mary Biggs, late of Bloom township, dec'd.

17. Account of John Trembley, guardian of Jas. F. Tramp, minor child of Henry Trump, dec'd.

18. Account of John Trembley, guardian of Chas. Trump, minor child of Henry Trump, dec'd.

19. Account of John Shaman, executor of Peter Schmick, late of Scott township, dec'd.

20. First account of Peter Ent, administrator of Thomas W. Young, late of Jackson township, dec'd.

21. Final account of Cyrus Robbins, executor of Daniel Stucker, late of Fishingcreek township, deceased.

22. Account of John F. Conner and George Conner, executors of Thomas Conner, late of Centre township, dec'd.

23. Account of R. S. Merrill, guardian of Clara Bittenbender, minor child of Nathan Bittenbender, dec'd.

24. Account of Joseph Lilley, administrator of Samuel Remley, late of Scott township, dec'd.

25. Sixth and final account of Peter Ent, one of the executors of Matthew M'Dowell, late of Scott township, dec'd.

26. Account of Marshall G. Kinney, guardian of Clara M'Dowell, a minor child of Theodore M'Dowell.

27. Account of Lemuel Potter, administrator of Charles Stewart, late of Columbia county, dec'd.

28. Account of William W. Tressott, administrator de bonis non, with the will annexed of Frederick Rohr, late of Greenwood township, dec'd.

29. The final account of Lewis Yetter, administrator of Catharine Drumheller, late of Catawissa township, dec'd.

30. The final account of Lewis Yetter, administrator of Elias Fenstamacher, dec'd.

31. The final account of Lewis Yetter, executor of Mary M Adams, late Mary M Hower, late of Franklin township, dec'd.

32. Account of Jonas Fahringer, administrator of Elizabeth Marks, late of Locust township, dec'd.

33. Account of Thomas Stackhouse, guardian of Elizabeth Stackhouse, minor child of M. Karschner, late of Pine township, dec'd.

34. Account of Robert East, administrator of Samuel East, late of Scott township, dec'd.

JOHN G. FREEZE, Register.
Bloomsburg, April 5, 1867.

WIDOWS APPRAISEMENTS.

The following appraisements of real and personal property set apart to widows of decedents, have been filed in the office of the Register of Columbia county, under the Rules of Court, and will be presented for absolute confirmation, to the Orphans' Court to be held in Bloomsburg, in and for said county, on WEDNESDAY, THE EIGHTH DAY OF MAY, 1867, at two o'clock in the afternoon of said day, unless exceptions to such confirmations are previously filed, of which all persons interested in said estates will take notice:

1. Widow of William Buckalew, late of Fishingcreek township, deceased.
2. Widow of Robert Gillaspy, late of Hemlock township, deceased.
3. Widow of Joseph Robbins, late of Greenwood township, deceased.
4. Widow of George B. Hayhurst, late of Catawissa township, deceased.
5. Widow of Jacob Keller, late of Beaver township, deceased.
6. Widow of Adam Lutz, late of Benton township, deceased.
7. Widow of Alexander Yeaple, late of Fishingcreek township, deceased.
8. Widow of George M'Ewen, late of Greenwood township, deceased.
9. Widow of Henry Hosler, late of Beaver town ship, deceased.

JOHN G. FREEZE, Register.
Bloomsburg, April 5, 1867.

GRAND JURORS
FOR MAY TERM, 1867.

Bloom—Andrew Madison.
Briarcreek—Isaac Beaver.
Boro. Berwick—John M'Anall.
Benton—Isaac K. Krickbaum.
Centre—Samuel Hutchison, Elias Creasy.
Catawissa—Henry J. Miller.
Conyngham—Daniel T. M'Keirnan.
Fishingcreek—David Savage, George M. Howell, Jackson Ale.
Greenwood—Humphrey Parker.
Hemlock—Peter Brugler.
Jackson—Robert Edgar.
Mt. Pleasant—Daniel Vanderalice, Elias Howell.
Mifflin—Aaron Masteller, John B. Angle.
Maine—Aaron Miller.
Madison—William Pursell.
Pine—Shadrick Eves.
Roaringcreek—Abram Beaver.
Sugarloaf—Wheeler Shultz, Richard Kile.

TRAVERSE JURORS
FOR MAY TERM, 1867.

Bloom—Josiah H. Furman, Isaiah Hartman, Thomas J. Wenner.
Briarcreek—Enos Adams, John Fester, jr.
Beaver—Charles F. Mann, Nathan Bredsender, Nathan Bredsender, sr.
Boro. Berwick—William H. Rittenhouse.
Catawissa—John Martz, Adam Federoff.
Franklin—George Hartman.
Fishingcreek—Wm. Ash, Philip Appleman.
Greenwood—James Manning, John Miller.
Hemlock—Hugh W. Reynolds, Andrew J. Emmett, Isaac Pursell William H. Shoemaker, Wm. Wintersteen, John Betz.
Locust—Peter Miller, Jacob Harner.
Mifflin—John C. Heller.
Montour—Isaac Mowry.
Madison—Wm. Hartley, Samuel Rimby, jr.
Mt. Pleasant—Peter Hippenstiel.
Orange—Jesse Brunstetler.
Pine—Ira Pursell.
Roaringcreek—Daniel Rarig.
Scott—John Shuman, A. G. Thornton.
Sugarloaf—Josiah R. Fritz, Henry C. Hess.

TRIAL LIST FOR MAY TERM, 1867.

1. Wm. L. Lance vs. Alfred Creveling et. al.
2. Benjamin Zarr and Wife vs. Wm. Sharpless.
3. Edward Hilner vs. The Locust Mountain Coal Company.
4. M. Chamberlin use vs. Silas D. Edgar.
5. Jacob Reuley vs. The Catawiss Railroad Co.
6. Henry F. Nuss vs. The Borough of Berwick.
7. Eli Jones vs. Miles C. Abbott et. al.
8. Wright Hughes vs. Peter Miller.
9. Jonathan Knittle vs. Wright Hughes.
10. Mary E. Green vs. R. S. Howell et. al.
11. John Laverns vs. Barney M'Brearty.
12. David Yeager vs. Clinton Dewitt et. al.
13. John W. Lescher vs. Peter S. Rishel.
14. Woolley & Pohe vs. John W. Lescher.
15. Elias Krum use vs. Daniel Krum's adm'r's.
16. Phœbe Fry vs. Daniel Krum's adm'r's.
17. Wm. A. Marr vs. James Dyke.
18. Sylvester J. Faux vs. W. C. Green's adm'r.
19. Jacob S. Evans vs. W. C. Green's adm'r.
20. J. P. Fisher vs. Isaac Setter.
21. Jacob A. Swisher vs. Abel Thomas.
22. Jacob A. Swisher vs. Richard Lyons.
23. James Garman vs Michael Crane.
24. George Brown vs. Leonard Stelnman.
25. Wm. M. Hoagland vs. Barney M'Brearty.
26. Jas. Stackhouse vs. Thos. Stackhouse's Ex'rs.
27. Joseph Lilley vs. Peter Melick.
28. Stroud & Brown vs. Andrew Creveling.
29. Deborah Dean vs. Owen L. Dean.
30. Edward M'Call et. al. vs. John Sweeney.
31. Clark Stewart and Wife vs. E. C. Cleaver.
32. Franklin Yocum vs. William T. Shuman.
33. William Fenson et. al. vs. Simon C. Shive.
34. John P. Strohmoyer vs. Samuel Seyhart.

BRIDGE NOTICE.—THE PRESIDent and Directors of the Catawissa Bridge Company have this day declared a dividend of three per cent. (seventy-five cents per share) on the capital stock of the Company, payable to the stockholders or the legal representatives, on or after the tenth instant.
JOHN SHARPLESS,
Catawissa Bridge Office. Treasurer

The Columbian.

BLOOMSBURG, FRIDAY, APRIL 26, 1867.

SENATOR BUCKALEW, has reached home.

WE would call especial attention to the article in this week's paper in regard to the remedy for the Borer. We are assured by a gentleman in whom we have every confidence that it is a reliable remedy.

THE act to repeal the State tax upon certain personal property, and in lieu thereof, to apportion three hundred thousand dollars upon the counties of the State, assesses Columbia county at $1293,46 and Montour county at $862,17.

ON Monday last, at Danville, while a Mr. Hoffner was killing a calf, the hook accidentally caught in his mouth, and tore its way out up to the root of the nose. Dr. Simmington was at once called in and proceeded to sew the two sides of the man's face together.

LAST week we neglected to notice the location in our midst of Mr. Charles E. Savage as a watchmaker. He has opened a shop adjoining Dr. Hower's store, where he is ready to attend to the duties of his calling. He served some time with us in the army, and we always found him faithful and attentive to his duties there, and believe the public will find him so here.

THE recent heavy fires at Wilkes-Barre, Carbondale, Somerville and elsewhere, should cause our people to think seriously of organizing a Fire Engine Company, and also to be more cautious in the use of fire. We have so many frame buildings in town, that a fire once started would do an immense deal of damage, and the citizens could do but little to quench it. Our property owners should move in this matter, and it will pay in the long run.

ONE night last week the Engine at the Irondale furnace broke, but fortunately no one was injured. The loss is a severe one, as the works must be stopped, and many men discharged. The wheel-house having burned down some time ago, the water-power is also useless. The engine will probably be repaired this week, and matters proceed as usual. The well known energy of the manager, gives assurance that the idle workmen, will soon find employment.

POST MASTERS APPOINTED.—The Post Master General has made the following appointments of Post Masters in this section, the appointments bearing date the twenty-second instant.

CENTRALIA,—John P. Hannon, *vice* D. Camp.

BERWICK,—Dr. E. G. Horne, *vice* John Ruch.

WHITE HALL, MONTOUR CO.,—Jonathan S. M'Bride, *vice* —— Crawford.

These are good appointments, and will be approved by public opinion.

THE paper of Monday announced that CHARLES B. BROCKWAY, one of the editors of the COLUMBIAN, at this place has been confirmed as Consul at San Jose, Costa Rica. This is a small place in Central America. We congratulate our neighbor on his good fortune, and as he is a *Johnson* Democrat—not a renegade *Republican*—we are satisfied with the appointment.—*Republican.*

OUR heart beats free since we have learned that our Radical friend is "satisfied with the appointment." The Senate, in turning out the Editor of the *Republican* and in confirming the Editor of the COLUMBIAN showed due discrimination founded on merit.

It would seem also, that Mercur's celebrated speech, (listened to by fifteen sleepy members) failed to have any effect on the Senate, as they confirm such men as Ostrander at Danville, and Pursel and Clark in Bloomsburg without any compunctions of conscience.

DEMOCRATIC LITERATURE.—We desire again to urge upon our democratic fellow citizens everywhere the prime importance of spreading democratic newspapers and books. Now is the time to begin the good work. Every man who does not take a paper should subscribe for one, and see that his neighbor gets one also. The salvation of the country depends upon our success.

The Republicans support their papers very liberally. Beside that they have quite a number of monthly magazines in their service. The circulation of our newspapers should be doubled in every place. *Read and circulate*, should be our watchword. 'Tis not in mortal to command success, but surely we may deserve it by our labor and faithfulness.

Work, friends, work alone is the sure road to success.

EVERY public man, and every man holding a public position is liable to the comments and criticisms of the press. We would not willfully wrong even a a political opponent, much less a person in the private walks of life. A short time since we published a "local" reflecting on the late assessor for "approving the accounts of a subordinate when he knew them to be false."

We made that statement, as we were warranted in doing at the time, from a knowledge of the following facts:

Last summer the assessor and one of his assistants went to Massachusetts (the time they could not find Johnson Republicans) and spent several days. The accounts of that assistant show that he charged the Government *for the time when he was absent on private business.*

We have since been informed that he employed others to perform his work while absent, and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue allowed him to charge for full time. This, of course, exonerates the assistant from all blame; and had he filed a copy of the letter from the Commissioner, this question would not have been raised.

Whether the *Commissioner* had a right to decide thus, is a question we leave for our readers.

THE OLD SIGN POST.—Our readers must remember the old sign that for a quarter of a century has swung in front of the Exchange, and guided the "weary traveller on his way" (into the Hotel.) It has gone the way of all flesh. The vagabond worms, envious of its fame and stability, laid hold of its foundation, and with the aid of a high wind accomplished its downfall; yet, like a sinking ship after a severe battle it went down with colors flying, and strange to say, without breaking a glass in the old lantern that hung on it. Caslow had his revenge. The borers were captured without loss, and made glorious food for the fishes, and they in turn were eaten by man, showing that "it is an ill wind that blows nobody good."

Many are the changes since the old sign was erected and became "the pride of the village." Our nation has passed through two wars,—acquired millions of miles of territory, and nearly doubled in population and States. It has also stood to see our Union broken, and in one-third of the States the people deprived of representation in the government they helped to form,—no trial by jury, but life, reputation and property the subject of military despotism, and the leading party of the country determined to deprive the whites of all political rights, and to place them in the hands of the negroes, who have just emerged from slavery.

When that old sign post was new, railroads and telegraphs had not reached our county, and the vignette representing the assortment of mails from an old carpet bag, took us in memory back to the days of coaches and packets. Bloomsburg itself has grown so rapidly that the sign was almost a stranger in a strange place. Furnaces, a Court House, Churches, a Bank, Seminary, all have sprung up, and even the old Exchange is so altered that the sign seemed an outcast or poor relation. It did well to bow to the march of improvement, for it was a thing of the past, its mission was ended, and by this wise generation deemed a nuisance. "Peace to its ashes."

A "YOUTHS' HISTORY OF THE LATE WAR," has been placed on our table. It has been written by R. G. Horton, of the firm of Van Evrie, Horton & Co., editors of the New York *Day-Book*. We have not had time to examine the work, and therefore can say but little in regard to its literary excellence or as to its accuracy, but having been issued by a Democratic firm, its views of the objects and purposes of the war would be given from a Democratic stand point, and the work would be free from the misrepresentations and slanders of our party, which constitutes the stock in trade of many of the histories of the war. Our Radical opponents instil their poisonous doctrines into the minds of our youth by means of school-books, histories, magazines, pictorials, etc., and our people have patronized them because they had no other fountain at which to drink. For this reason we are glad to recommend Mr. Horton's book to our readers.

While giving our soldiers credit for the manly devotion with which they fought under "the old flag" for "the Constitution and the Union," he properly points out the designs of the Radicals and how they perverted the objects of the war.

The work has numerous illustrations, and agents are now in the county, canvassing for it. Others are wanted. For particulars inquire of the head agent for the district, who can be found on Saturdays at the Exchange Hotel, in this place.

A GOOD APPOINTMENT.—We notice that our esteemed friend Capt. C. B. Brockway, editor of the "COLUMBIAN" newspaper, Bloomsburg, has been appointed Consul at San Jose, Costa Rica, South America. This we consider an excellent appointment. Capt. Brockway has had ample opportunity to become acquainted with South American character, he having acted as Secretary to Hon. C. R. Buckalew when he was Minister to Ecuador. He has all the qualifications necessary to make him fill the post acceptably. He is no doubt indebted to Mr. Buckalew for this appointment. The latter has shown good judgment, tact and skill in having so many of his friends appointed to office. He works quietly but none the less effectively, as the result shows. Few men could have succeeded so well as Mr. B. with such an overwhelming Radical majority of the Senate against him.—*Danville Intelligencer.*

We quote the above simply to correct an error into which our friends Chalfant and Sanders of the *Gazette* have fallen. Mr. Buckalew did not have this appointment made, and knew nothing of it until it came before the Senate for confirmation. He was as much astonished as we were at the appointment.

In reply to numerous queries we would state that after some reflection we have decided not to go.

THE "Bloomsburg Literary Institute" is in full operation under the most favorable auspices. The session began on last Monday, and already the students number almost two hundred.

We understand another effort is about to be made for additional stock to complete the building. Some of the old stockholders have added fifty per cent. to their subscriptions, and doubtless all the money needed will be speedily subscribed.

THE GALAXY—This magnificent magazine which heretofore was issued semi-monthly, has been much enlarged and now appears monthly. The next number will be issued in June. We do not know a single periodical equal in matter and style to the Galaxy, and we are glad to see that it is finding favor with the reading public. So much of the current literature of the day is pernicious twaddle, that we gladly hail the advent of a first class magazine. Single copies 30 cents. Yearly subscription price $3,50 address W. C. & F. P. Church, No. 39 Park Row, New York.

WILLIAM L. MADDOCK AND CO. dealers in fine groceries, No. 115 South Third Street (opposite the Girard Bank) Philadelphia.

THE KALEIDOSCOPE:

"——A map of busy life—
Its fluctuations and its vast concerns."

NO. XVII.

POPE'S VIRGINIA CAMPAIGN.

On the eighth our Division moved beyond Culpepper, and halted in line of battle about one mile from there. Stonewall Jackson, after rendering such efficient service to the Confederate army on the Peninsula during the "Seven days Fight," had returned to his old fighting grounds, considerably reinforced, and was reported to be crossing the Rapidan for the purpose of attacking us, and Pope decided to give him battle in the vicinity of Culpepper. The following day, (Saturday), we took up our position on a favoring ridge, measured distances to insure the success of our artillery, and made the usual preparations for a pitched battle, save throwing up entrenchments; which would have seemed cowardly at that stage of the war. Early in the forenoon some slight firing was heard in front, but it excited no particular attention, as we knew it had been determined to fight a defensive battle on the ground then occupied by us. Bank's Corps was in our front, numbering about 5000 men, but we believed his intention was simply to delay the enemy in the neighborhood of Cedar Run, until King's Division could arrive from Fredericksburg, and Sigel's Corps from the Valley. Banks, however, received an order from Col. Marshall, one of Pope's aids, as follows: "Gen. Banks will move to the front immediately, assume command of all the forces in the front, deploy his skirmishers if the enemy approaches and attack him immediately as soon as he approaches, and be re-enforced from here." On this order Bank's justifies himself for attacking the enemy in superior numbers and in a strong position. Pope denies having given it, but his known lack of veracity is against him. Certain it is that Banks pushed his command across Cedar Run, a strong defensive position, against an enemy who held Cedar (or Slaughter's) Mountain with his infantry some 20,000 in number, among the wooded knolls below.

About five o'clock in the evening the engagement began by Crawford's sending forward a regiment to feel the enemy. The artillery had been at work for an hour or two previously, but ours could not get sufficient elevation to reach the batteries on the mountain. The enemy's infantry were massed on our right, and there the battle soon raged in all its fury. The gallant Knipe led the Forty-Sixth three times across a plain in the face of a hot fire in front and flank, and then fell covered with wounds. Donnelly fell at the head of the Twenty-Eighth New York; General Prince and a portion of his command were captured, and Geary got a scratch, which caused him to leave the field. Our troops fought bravely, but bad generalship, superior numbers, position, all were against us, and victory was hopeless. After doing all that mortals could the columns re-crossed Cedar Run in confusion, leaving the dead and wounded on the field. Our loss was about 1800.

As soon as Pope and M'Dowell became convinced that the action in our front was general, our Division was urged rapidly forward. We met crowds of stragglers, and many who were slightly wounded, whose exaggerations in regard to the engagement had anything but a soothing effect upon our minds, and especially upon the Regiments which had never been in action. On nearing Cedar Run evidences of panic were plainly visible. Ambulances, wagons, straggling masses of troops rushed towards Culpepper, and even Batteries broke through our lines, and when in a place of safety courageously unlimbered and threw some badly aimed shell into our midst. It was now dark, and it became necessary to form a new line, behind which Bank's Corps could rally, and strive to hold the enemy in check until Sigel's Corps and King's Division could arrive. Gen. Pope knew nothing about the ground or the position of the troops, and the only man who seemed to posess his wits was M'Dowell, who quietly posted the men, and seemed to know every regiment and battery, and where they should be placed.

This officer, though one of the ablest and most accomplished in the army, was almost universally disliked by the rank and file, and even suspected by many of being in league with the enemy. During battle, on account of the heat, he wore a huge, toad-stool shaped hat, and though he joined in the thickest of the fight, the men asserted that *that hat indicated he was not to be shot at!* This unpopularity was owing to the fact that he was a strict disciplinarain, and, besides *had been defeated.* At that stage of the war defeat was a crime. It was also supposed by many that his abandonment of M'Clellan, when just on the point of joining him, was a matter of his own desire in order to sacrifice the Army's favorite.

We halted on the edge of a dark strip of woods, and soon Carroll's Brigade came marching along with the Band of the Eighty-Fourth Pennsylvania at its head, playing "Yankee Doodle," unconcious that the enemy were concealed a few yards in front. A volley however stoppped the music, and separated the Generals who were holding a council close by. Our Battery was ordered to a commanding knoll on the right, which we reached after much trouble, as we were obliged to haul through a marsh and at the same time guard an exposed flank.

No sooner had we reached our position than one of the enemy's batteries opened from the spot we had just left, and considerably to the rear of our line. This movement in itself was alarming, but added to that was the fact that we had no infantry support, and neither pickets nor skirmish line in our front. To prevent surprise we picketed our front with artillerymen.

In the meantime Hall's Maine Battery and Thompson's Pittsburg Battery got into action. The curves of fire described by their shot was beautiful in the extreme, and the bursting of shells furnished a finer sight in pyrotechnics than many of us had ever before seen. The enemy's artillery was doing us much damage, and neither Hall's rifled guns nor Thompson's could reach them on account of an intervening knoll. Soon however, the latter placed in battery a section of 12 pounder howitzers, which litterally *dropped* its shellamong the enemy, They soon abandoned their guns, leaving dead on the ground two officers, a number of men and thirteen horses. The supporting Brigade fled in confusion. But finding no advance was made, returned towards morning and after securing their guns, retreated to the south side of Cedar Run.

QUIEN SABE.

APPLICANTS FOR HOTEL, RESTAURANT AND LIQUOR STORE LICENSES.—Notice is hereby given that the following persons have made application to the Prothonotary of Columbia County for Tavern, Restaurant and Liquor Store License to be granted at the coming May Term:

Bloom	John Lenecek	Tavern
"	John F Caslow	"
"	Geo W Mauger	"
"	Bernard Stohner	"
"	O A Jacoby	"
"	L D Mendenhall,	Liquor Store
"	Wm H Gilmore	Eating House
"	B Stohner	"
"	John F Caslow	" "
Beaver	John S Mann	Tavern
"	C Shuman & Son	"
Benton	John J Stiles	"
Berwick	M Gilchrist	"
Briarcreek	Gideon G Hosler	"
Catawissa	Henry J Clark	"
"	J B Kistler	"
"	Philip Gotschall	"
"	J D Runyan	Eating House
"	Levi Keller	Eating House
Centre	John Grover	Tavern
"	H H Lohman	Eating House
"	Samuel Dietterich	"
Centralia	A W Cramer	Liquor Store
"	Thos O'Conner,	"
"	John Cannon,	Tavern
"	H A Weidensaul	"
"	Stephen Horan	Eating House
"	Michael O'Haire	"
"	Thos Gerraty	"
"	Samuel Richard	"
"	Patrick Killeen,	"
"	Robert Farrell	"
"	Mary Chapman	"
"	Stephen Thomas	"
"	D. Herrington	"
"	Thomas O'Conner	"
"	John Siglinger	"
Conyngham	D T M'Kiernan	Tavern
"	Thomas Monroe	"
"	Samuel Leiby	"
Fishingcreek	E Unangst	"
Greenwood	Cornelius M'Carn	"
"	Milton E Cox	"
"	Joseph F Long	"
"	Humphrey Parker	"
Hemlock	John Hartman	"
Locust	Ludwig Thiele	"
"	Joshua Womer	"
"	John Kline	"
"	Isaac Rhodes	"
"	David Yager	"
Maine	Samuel Yetter	Tavern
Madison	A K Smith	"
"	Samuel Himby	"
Mifflin	Aaron Hess	"
Montour	Geo H Brown	"
"	Brown & Coleman	Eating House
"	Wm. Butler	"
Mt Pleasant	—— Mellek	"
Orange	Jacob Good	Tavern
"	John Snyder	"
"	Israel Mummey	"
Scott	Philip D Keller	"
"	John Savage	"
"	John Hummel	"
"	Wm Remley	"
"	J D Rice	Eating House

JESSE COLEMAN, Prothonotary.

Bloomsburg, April 12, 1867.

LEGAL NOTICES.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—ESTATE OF ROBERT W MILLER, DEC'D.—Letters testamentary on the estate of Robert W. Miller, late of Madison township, Columbia county, have been granted by the Register of Columbia county to Mrs. Susannah Miller. All persons having claims against the estate are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted to the estate will make payment to the Executrix without delay. SUSANNAH MILLER,

March 8, 1867. Executrix.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—ESTATE OF MARY EISENHART, DEC'D.—Letters of administration to the estate of Mary Eisenhart, late of Catawissa township, Columbia county, deceased, have been granted by the Register of Columbia county, to Leonard Adams, of said county. All persons having claims or demands against the estate of the decedent are requested to make them known to the administrator without delay, and all persons indebted are requested to make payment.

LEONARD ADAMS, Administrator.

March 1, 1867-6t.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—ESTATE OF JOSEPH ROBBINS, DEC'D.—Letters of administration to the estate of Joseph Robbins, late of Greenwood township, Columbia county, deceased, has been granted by the Register of Columbia county, to Clinton Robbins. All persons having claims or demands against the estate of the decedent are requested to make them known to the administrator without delay, and all persons indebted are requested to make payment. CLINTON ROBBINS,

Greenwood, Feb. 22, 1867-6t. Administrator.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE COUNTY OF COLUMBIA:

CHARLES EYERLY } December Term, 1866,
vs. } No. 24
MARGARET EYERLY. } In Divorce.

To Margaret Eyerly, Respondent, Madame:—The Court have granted a rule on you to show cause why a divorce a *vinculo matrimonii* should not be decreed. Returnable Monday, May sixth, 1867, at 10 o'clock a. m.

SAMUEL SNYDER, Sheriff.

Bloomsburg, March 1, 1867.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE COUNTY OF COLUMBIA:

CATHARINE ROAT, by her next friend John Stauter, } December Term, 1866, No. 25,
vs. THOMAS ROAT. } In Divorce.

To Thomas Roat, Respondent Sir:—The Court have granted a rule on you to show cause why a divorce *a vinculo matrimonii* should not be decreed. Returnable Monday, May sixth, 1867, at 10 o'clock a. m. SAMUEL SNYDER, Sheriff.

Bloomsburg, March 1, 1867.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE COUNTY OF COLUMBIA:

MARY J. MANNING, by her next friend Amos Harlan, } February Term, 1867, No. 11,
vs. ANDREW J. MANNING. } In Divorce.

To Andrew J. Manning, Respondent, Sir:—The Court has granted a rule on you to show cause why a divorce *a vinculo matrimonii* should not be decreed. Returnable, Monday, May sixth, 1867, at 10 o'clock a. m. SAMUEL SNYDER, Sh'ff.

Bloomsburg, March 1, 1867.

ESTATE OF CLEMUEL G. RICKETTS, DEC'D.—To John Ricketts, Ruth Hughes, Mary M'Intosh, Nancy Buell, Pleasant Shinn, Elijah G. Ricketts, the heirs of Sarah Cortright, deceased, heirs of Levi Ashton, deceased, and to all other persons interested, greeting:

You are hereby cited to be and appear before the Judges of our Orphans' Court, to be held at Bloomsburg, County of Columbia, on the first Monday of May next, then and there to accept or refuse to take the real estate of the said Clemuel G. Ricketts, deceased, at the appraised valuation put upon it by an inquest duly awarded by the said Court, and returned by the Sheriff, or show cause why the same should not be sold.

Witness the Honorable William Elwell, President of our said Court, at Bloomsburg, the 12th day of February, A. D. 1867.

JESSE COLEMAN, Clerk O. C.

Bloomsburg, March 15, 1867.

TRUSTEE ACCOUNT OF THE ESTATE OF FRANKLIN CREVELING, A LUNATIC.—All persons interested will take notice, that Samuel Creveling, Committee of Franklin Creveling a lunatic, has filed his first account of the management of the estate of the said lunatic with the Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas of the County of Columbia, and that the said account will be presented to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of said County, for the hearing and confirmation, on Tuesday, the seventh day of May next.

JESSE COLEMAN, Prothonotary.

Bloomsburg, March 29, 1867-6t.

MILLINERY GOODS.

BLOOMSBURG FANCY TRIMMING AND BOOKSTORE,
second door below Hartman's, Main Street.

Just received a new stock of
ZEPHYRS, WOOLEN AND COTTON YARNS,
CORSETS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES,
MUSLIN EDGINGS, DRESS TRIMMINGS
and every variety of articles usually kept in a
FANCY STORE.

Also
SCHOOL BOOKS, HYMN BOOKS, BIBLES,
SUNDAY-SCHOOL BOOKS,
and a large lot of
MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS,
ACCOUNT AND MEMORANDUM BOOKS,
BLANK DEEDS, BONDS AND MORTGAGES,
and a general and well-selected assortment of
PAPER, ENVELOPES, &c.

A. D. WEBB.

GROVER & BAKER'S

SEWING MACHINES,

Were awarded the Highest Premiums at the State Fairs of

New York,	Kentucky,	Vermont,
Tennessee,	New Jersey	Missouri,
Pennsylvania,	Alabama,	Ohio,
Mississippi,	Indiana,	Virginia,
Michigan,	North Carolina,	Wisconsin,
California,	Iowa,	Oregon.

AT THE FAIRS OF THE

American Institute, Franklin Institute, Maryland Institute, Mass. Mechanics' Association, Penn. Mechanics' Institute, St. Louis Agricultural and Mechanics' Association,

And at numerous Institutes and County Fairs, including all the Fairs at which they were exhibited the past three years. First Prizes have also been awarded these Machines at the exhibitions of

LONDON, PARIS, DUBLIN, LINZ,

Besancan, Bayonne, St. Dizier, Chalons, and they have been furnished, by special command, to the Empress of France, Empress of Austria, Empress of Russia, Empress of Brazil, Queen of Spain, and Queen of Bavaria.

THE GROVER & BAKER
ELASTIC-STICH
SEWING MACHINES

are superior to all others for the following reasons:—

1. They sew with two threads direct from the spools, and requiring no rewinding.

2. They are more easily understood and used, and less liable to derangement than other machines.

3. They are capable of executing perfectly, without change of adjustment, a much greater variety of work than other machines.

4. The stitch made by these machines is much more firm, elastic, and durable, especially upon articles which require to be washed and ironed, than any other stitch.

5. This stitch, owing to the manner in which the under thread is inwrought, is much the most plump and beautiful in use, and retains this plumpness and beauty even upon articles frequently washed and ironed until they are worn out.

6. The structure of the seam is such that, though it be cut or broken at intervals of only a few stitches, it will neither open, run, nor ravel, but remain firm and durable.

7. Unlike other machines, these fasten both ends of the seam by their own operation.

8. With these machines, while silk is used upon the right or face side of the seam, cotton may be used upon the other side without lessening the strength or durability of the seam. This can be done on no other machine, and is a great saving upon all articles stitched or made up with silk.

9. These machines, in addition to their superior merits as instruments for sewing, by a change of adjustment, easily learned and practised, execute the most beautiful and permanent embroidery and ornamental work.

In addition to their family machines they have also the

IMPROVED DOUBLE LOCK STITCH MACHINES,

making a stitch alike on both sides. This Company make both the Lock and Double stitch Machines, so that persons having a preference can select such as they like best, and if not suited can exchange for the other, thus giving the public the advantage of this arrangement. They also make the newly invented

NO. 1 LOCK STITCH MACHINES

an advance upon all machines heretofore known for sewing with the Lock-Stitch. It is of great power and strength, especially adapted for tailors, shoemakers, harness-makers, carriage-trimmers, and for all descriptions of work to which the lock-stitch is applicable. It works with equal facility silk, cotton, or linen thread, and will sew the finest muslin as well as the thickest leather. Price $80; with Hemmers, $85. Their No. 0 is

A LIGHT RUNNING MACHINE,

containing many improvements, adapted for tailoring, vest-making, light shoemaking, as well as for family sewing. Large numbers of these machines are in use, and they give universal satisfaction. None who have seen this machine will willingly use the noisy and cumbrous lock-stitch machines heretofore in general use. Price $55; with Hemmers, $60.

These machines of every description can be had at the agent's office in Bloomsburg, at positively the manufacturer's prices, to which the attention of the public is especially invited.

T. H. MASTERS, *Agent,*
Hartman's Building,
BLOOMSBURG,
Mar28'67-1y.] Columbia County, Pa.

J. J. BROWER,

Is now offering to the public his Stock of

SPRING GOODS

consisting in part of a full line of

INGRAIN, WOOL AND RAG CARPETS,

Fine cloths and cassimers for Ladies' coats,

HANDSOME DRESS GOODS,

of all patterns and qualities, Inlaids and Prints of various qualities and prices,

BLEACHED AND BROWN MUSLINS,

LADIE'S FRENCH CORSETS,
AND
BALMORAL SKIRTS.

Good assortment of
LADIES' & CHILDREN'S GAITERS & BOOTS,
Fresh Groceries and Spices. New assortment of
GLASS AND QUEENS-WARE,
FX—NO. 1 MACKEREL
in one-half and one-fourth barrels.

Now is the time to make your selections, as I am offering goods at very low prices, and our motto is fair dealing to all, and not to be undersold by any. J. J. BROWER.

Bloomsburg, April 12, 1867.

AUCTIONEER.

MOSES COFFMAN,

Having followed the profession of Public Vendue Crier for many years, would inform his friends that he is still in the field, ready and willing to attend to all the duties of his calling. Persons desiring his services should call or write to him at Bloomsburg, Pa. mars'67.

HARDWARE & CUTLERY.

CHARLES W. SNYDER,
DEALER IN
HARDWARE,
IRON, NAILS, STEEL, &C., &C., &C.
MAIN STREET, BLOOMSBURG, PENN'A.

Take this method of informing the citizens of Columbia county, that he has opened an extensive Hardware store on Main street, in Bloomsburg, near Iron street, and that he has on hand a LARGER STOCK AND BETTER ASSORTED than can be found any where else in the county, and which he intends to sell at prices which defy competition.

CHAINS, AXES, STEEL, IRON.

I have chains, all sizes, axes, all make and weight, steel, all sizes, iron, all shapes, and all very low.

BUILDER'S HARDWARE,

of every descriptions. Nails, axle pulleys, sash cords, latches, locks and knobs, butt screws, sash fasts, window springs, base knobs, strap hinges, hasps and staples, hooks and staples, and in fact everything needed in that line.

COACH & WAGON MAKERS' HARDWARE, embracing almost every thing in that line. Also

HARNESS MAKERS' HARDWARE,

Buckles, Japanned; buckles, silver plated; bitts of every kind, HAMES, iron; pad trees: HAMES, wood; saddle trees, gig trees, girth web, worsted and cotton: thread, silk, awls and needles, tools of all kinds.

SHOEMAKER'S HARDWARE,

A full assortment for carpenters. I have planes—all kinds, saws; hand, pannel, rip, and compass, squares—steel, iron, and try; boring machines, chisles, augers, bevels, mallets, braces, gauges, plows, rules, bits, and about everything for carpenters.

FOR THE PEOPLE GENERALLY

I have coal
hods, coal
shovels, scoops,
coal sifters, lanterns, table cutlery, pocket
cutlery, plated spoons,
plated forks, servers, tea and coffee pots, butter knives, mill saws,
cross cut saws, circular saws, gang saws,
files, horse shoes, wrenches, rivets, hammers, hatchets, mattocks, picks, forks, grubbing hoes, shovels, spades, spading forks, hoes, rakes, bed pins, twine, skates, plows, coffin trimmings, Emery, red chalk, white chalk, wire, horse nails, meat cutters, scales, wash boards, horse buckets, wooden pails, clothes pins, glue, door mats, porch mats, parlor mats, corn poppers, paint
brushes, horse brushes, sleigh
bells, heel calks, enameled kettles, brass kettles,
copper kettles,
stew kettles, sauce
pans, broad
axes, nails,

Sledges, curtain fixtures,
Thimble skeins and boxes,
Pumps, lead pipe, etc.,

Tarred rope and hundreds of articles not enumerated constantly on hand at

CHARLES W. SNYDER'S,
Main Street, Bloomsburg.

CLOTHING.

NEW STOCK OF CLOTHING.

Fresh arrival of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

DAVID LOWENBERG

invites attention to his stock of

CHEAP AND FASHIONABLE CLOTHING,

at his store on

Main Street, two doors above the American House, Bloomsburg, Pa.,

where he has just received from New York and Philadelphia a full assortment of

MEN AND BOYS' CLOTHING,

including the most fashionable, durable, and handsome

DRESS GOODS,

consisting of

BOX, SACK, FROCK, GUM, AND OIL-CLOTH COATS AND PANTS,

of all sorts, sizes, and colors. He has also replenished his already large stock of

FALL AND WINTER SHAWLS,
STRIPED, FIGURED, AND PLAIN VESTS,
SHIRTS, CRAVATS, STOCKS, COLLARS,
HANDKERCHIEFS, GLOVES,
SUSPENDERS, AND FANCY ARTICLES

He has constantly on hand a large and well-selected assortment of

CLOTHS AND VESTINGS,

which he is prepared to make to order into any kind of clothing, on very short notice, and in the best manner. All his clothing is made to wear, and most of it is of home manufacture.

GOLD WATCHES AND JEWELRY,

of every description, fine and cheap. His case of jewelry is not surpassed in this place. Call and examine his general assortment of

CLOTHING, WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.
DAVID LOWENBURG.

NEW CLOTHING AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.

The undersigned respectfully announces to his many friends that he has opened a new Clothing and Gentlemen's Furnishing Store, in the lower room of the Hartman Building, southwest corner of Main and Market Streets, Bloomsburg, Pa.

Having just returned from Philadelphia with a Large Stock of

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING

and

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS, &c., &c.

he flatters himself that he can please all. His stock comprises

MEN'S, BOYS', AND YOUTHS' CLOTHING,
such as
DRESS COATS, SACK COATS, OVERCOATS,
PANTS, VESTS, SHIRTS,
UNDERSHIRTS, DRAWERS, COLLARS
NECK-TIES, HOSIERY, SUSPENDERS,
HANDKERCHIEFS, UMBRELLAS, &c

and in fact everything in the Clothing or Furnishing line at very low prices.

In addition to the above he has an elegant assortment of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, AND VESTS,

CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

Call and see before purchasing elsewhere, and SECURE GREAT BARGAINS.

oct3-1y J. W. CHEMBERLAIN

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—ESTATE OF SAMANTHA J EVANS, DEC'D.—Letters testamentary on the estate of Samantha Jane Evans, late of Bloomsburg, Columbia county, deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county to J. R. Evans, residing in the township and county aforesaid. All persons having claims on the estate are requested to present them duly authenticated for settlement, and those knowing themselves indebted to the estate will make payment forthwith. J. R. EVANS,

April 12, 1867-6w. Executor.

BRIDGE ELECTION.—AN ELECTION for Officers of the Catawissa Bridge Company for the ensuing year, will be held at the public house of J. B. Kistler, in the town of Catawissa, on *Monday, the Sixth day of May*, 1867, between the hours of one and four o'clock, P. M.

JOHN SHAPLESS,
Catawissa Bridge Office, Secretary.
April 5, 1867.

SNYDER, HARRIS & BASSETT,

Manufacturers and Jobbers of

MEN'S AND BOY'S CLOTHING,

Nos. 325 Market, and 322 Commerce Street,

Philadelphia.

MISCELLANEOUS

THE PADDY RUN
COAL COMPANY,
OF
SHICKSHINNY, PENNSYLVANIA.

CAPITAL $150,000.

JOHN M. STACKHOUSE, President.
CHAS. A. BOONE, Secretary and Treasurer.

DIRECTORS:
John M. Stackhouse, N. L. Campbell,
Chas. A. Boone, Cyrus Stackhouse,
A. M'Dowell.

OFFICE:
MAIN STREET, SHICKSHINNY, PA.

The lands held by this Company, consist of
FOUR HUNDRED AND FORTY-ONE ACRES,
and sixty-four perches, of carefully selected land lying southwest of Wilkes-Barre, Luzerne county, Pa., in the western part of the Great Northern or Wyoming Coal Basin.

A very careful and thorough examination recently made has proven these (for the above) lands to be the embodiment of a vast amount of the very best quality of anthracite coal, having every facility that could be desired for transportation in all directions. The above tract is crossed by a good road, and also directly in front, and joining are the Lackawanna & Bloomsburg railroad, and the Wyoming canal; thus affording the very best advantage of a carrying road and canal running to the very mouth of the mines without expense to the company.

The measurement of the different beds or seams already developed was carefully obtained and added together:—the thickness of these seams, including the celebrated "Red Ash," "Buck Mountain," or "Grand Tunnel" vein, is thirty-one and a half feet, (31½), every cubic yard of which will yield a ton, giving a large amount of the best quality of coal.

The location is such that all the veins may be cut and worked to the greatest possible advantage above water level, and at much less expense than can be done from collieries operating below water level.

The coal can be brought to the surface through drifts or tunnels which drain the water from the mines and saves the hoisting of the coal. So the eligibility of these lands for cheap mining is unquestionable. Very lately the "Grand Tunnel" or "Red Ash" vein has been opened, and is now producing as fine a quality of coal as has ever been produced in the anthracite regions. The breaker now in operation is capable of preparing from 150 to 200 tons per day. The surface contains an abundant supply of wood and timber very valuable for mining purposes, which gives the tract the advantage of many other coal lands. The fact that almost all valuable coal lands are being rapidly taken up by heavy capitalists or large corporations, shows that they must steadily and greatly rise in the market value, while with the immense and constantly increasing demand for this coal, and the Railroad and North Branch canal, passing by the mouths of the mines, through the Great Iron making districts of Bloomsburg, Danville, Duncannon, Harrisburg, Middletown, Marietta, and Columbia, to tide-water at Havre de Grace, one can scarcely conceive of a more profitable or permanent source of wealth than may be found in lands like these.

In order to be able to open their works on a more extensive plan, this company has placed a portion of their capital stock in market on the following terms: Any person taking one or more shares of stock at

TEN DOLLARS EACH,

will be entitled annually to a ton of coal at cost at the mine per share, and any stockholders NOT RECEIVING THE COAL as aforesaid, to be credited on the books of the Company, with the difference between the cost and selling price for each share, to be paid before a dividend shall be declared.

C. F. KNAPP, Agent.

March 1, 1867.

DRY GOODS.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES
AT PETER ENT'S STORE,
IN LIGHT STREET,
OF
FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

THE subscriber has just received and has on hand at his old stand in Light Street, a large and select

ASSORTMENT OF MERCHANDISE

purchased at the lowest figure, and which he is determined to sell on as moderate terms as can be procured elsewhere in Light Street,

FOR CASH OR COUNTRY PRODUCE.

His stock consists of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS,

choicest styles and latest fashions,
Calicoes, Muslins,
Ginghams, Flannels,
Hosiery, Carpets,
Silks, Shawls,

READY MADE CLOTHING,

Satinetts, Cassimers,
Cottonades, Kentucky Jeans,
&C., &C., &C.

GROCERIES,

Queensware, Cedarware, Hardware, Medicines, Drugs, Oils, Paints, &c.

BOOTS & SHOES, HATS & CAPS.

In short everything usually kept in a country store. The patronage of his old friends and the public generally, is respectfully solicited.

The highest market price paid for country produce. PETER ENT.

Light Street, January 4, 1867.

INSURANCE AGENCY.

Wyoming	$150,000
Ætna	1,000,000
Commerce	400,000
Fulton	300,000
Baltic	250,000
Putnam	500,000
Merchants	500,000
Springfield	270,000
Germania	500,000
Insurance Company of State Penn'a,	930,000
Connecticut Mutual Life	10,000,000
North American Transit	500,000

FREAS BROWN, *Agent,*
mar8'67-1y. BLOOMSBURG, PA.

NOTICE.

The Stockholders of the *BLOOMSBURG LITERARY INSTITUTE*, are notified that an election will be held in the Library Room of the Institute Building, on the first Saturday of May next, between the hours of one and four o'clock P. M. being the 4th proximo, to elect nine Directors to manage the affairs of the INSTITUTE, three to serve one year, three to serve two years, and three to serve three years. Persons who have subscribed and will have paid up their installments on Bill, can call on the Secretary, L. R. Ruhl, and receive their certificates of subscription.

By order of the Board.

F. C. EYER, Secretary.

Bloomsburg

Farmer's Department.

Remedy For the Borer.

MR. EDITOR, I desire to say something about the apple-tree borer, an enemy from which we have greatly suffered in our attempts to secure healthy trees and good crops. So far as my own trees are concerned, I think I have found a remedy.

I planted an apple orchard eighteen years ago, and the trees thrived very well for five or six years, when they began to droop and look sickly. Upon examining them I found the borer in great numbers, having done considerable damage, and some of them appeared to be past recovery. I went to work and took them out. After removing them I was about to apply coal tar, but I was told that it would be a worse enemy than the borer. I thought awhile, and decided to apply urine, from the cow-stable, having tanks and appliances to secure all this valuable liquid manure, as every farmer should have. I applied this copiously around the bottom of the trees, and washed the trunks thoroughly. The result is that I have not a borer in my orchard, and the trees have completely recovered, and give me abundant crops.

I have been using this remedy for three years, and it has well repaid me for the labor required; and I think I can commend it confidently to my brother farmers who will first carefully remove the borer, and properly apply it, say twice a year afterwards.

It will be seven years this spring since I planted five apple trees. Three of the five were attacked by the borer, killing one, and the other two looked very sickly. I removed the worms, and upon the remaining four used the urine freely; they recovered and bore last season very fine fruit.

Three years ago the coming spring, I planted thirty-six apple trees, and at once applied the urine copiously, and there is not, to my knowledge, a single borer in the whole of them; beside they have grown and look remarkably well. Some of my neighbors, who planted trees at the same time, obtained at a good nursery, complain of the depredations of the borer.

Believing this, Mr. Editor, to be a remedy, when properly used, I think it my duty to communicate it to my brother farmers through your interesting columns. H. D.

Grinding Tools.

More than half of all the wear and tear, breakage, and bother of dull tools, comes from a lack of proper knowledge and practice in grinding. All steel, however highly refined is composed of individual fibres laid lengthwise in the bar, held firmly together by cohesion, and in almost all farm implements of the cutting kind, the steel portion which forms the edge, is from a section of a bar laid in and welded to the iron longitudinally; so that it is the side of the bundle of fibres, hammered and ground down, that forms the edge. Hence by holding on the grindstone all edge tools, as axes, drawing-knives, knives of reapers, scythes, knives of straw-cutters, &c., in such a manner that the action of the stone is at right angles with the plane of the edge—or in plainer words, by holding the edge of the tool square across the stone, the direction of the fibres will be gradually changed, so as to present the ends instead of side as a cutting edge. by grinding in this manner, a finer, smoother edge is set, the tool is ground in less time, holds an edge a great deal longer, and is far less liable to "nick out" and break. Farmers will do well to bear these hints in mind, and act accordingly always in grinding scythes, cutlery, and knives of reapers and fodder cutters.

Horn Distemper.

The New York. *Times*, in reply to an inquiry as to the cause of the horn distemper or hollow horn, imputes it to hard usage,—to a lack of proper food, drink and shelter,—in consequence of which the cattle come out in the spring lean and dispirited and with little recuperative force. Such cattle, it is affirmed, are alone subject to the horn distemper, or if exceptions exist, they are so few as to affirm rather than disprove the correctness of the rule. In most cases the hollow horn can be detected by the coldness of the horn near the base at the head. It is customary to seek a cure by means of boring the horn near the base, when, if the disease exists, bloody matter will exude from the orifice. Some plug up the holes when the discharge ceases, while others leave them open. The former is the best plan—at least the horn looks better than when left like a flute stalk.

Mules vs. Horses.

Which is the most profitable to raise, the horse or the mule? is thus answered: 1st. An average lot of two year old mules will sell for as much as an average lot of three-year-old colts, and perhaps more. 2nd. It does not require the same amount of food for a mule as for a horse. 3rd. The mule is less liable to disease and unsoundness. 4th. The mule lives to a much greater age than the horse. 5th. The mule will preform more labor, according to his size, on feed on which the horse would starve.

Mending Broken Vessels—Cement.

To half a pint of milk put in a sufficient quantity of vinegar in order to curdle it; separate the curd from the whey, and mix the whey with the whites of four eggs, beating the whole well together; when mixed, add a little quick-lime through a sieve until it acquires the consistency of a paste. With this cement broken vessels or cracks can be repaired; it dries quickly, and resists the action of fire and water.

A CERTAIN Method of Keeping Eggs from Spoiling. Eat them while they're fresh.

RECNTLY at Barnesville, Ohio, a gentleman fell dead while leading a prayr-meeting.

For the Young Folks.

The Fisherman and his Wife.

There was once a fisherman who lived with his wife in a pigstye, close by the sea-side. The fisherman used to go out all day long a-fishing; and one day, as he sat on the sea-shore with his rod, looking at the sparkling waves and watching his line, all on a sudden his float was dragged away deep into the water: and in drawing it up he pulled out a great fish. But the fish said, "Pray let me live! I am not a real fish; I am an enchanted prince: put me in the water again, and let me go!" "Oh! ho!" said the man, "you need not make so many words about the matter; I will have nothing to do with a fish that can talk: so swim away, Sir, as soon as you please!" Then he put him back into the water, and the fish darted straight down to the bottom, and left a long streak of blood behind him on the wave.

When the fisherman went home to his wife in the pigstye, he told her how he had caught a great fish, and how it had told him it was an enchanted prince and how, on hearing it speak, he had let it go again. "Did not you ask it for anything?" said the wife. "No," said the man; "what should I ask for?" "Ah!" said the wife, "we live very wretchedly here, in this nasty dirty pigstye; do go back and tell the fish we want a snug little cottage."

The fisherman did not much like the business; however, he went to the sea-shore; and when he came there the water looked all yellow and green. And he stood at the water's edge, and said,—

"Oh man of the sea!
Hearken to me!
My wife Isabill
Will have her own will,
And hath sent me to beg a boon of thee!"

Then the fish came swimming to him, and said, "Well what is her will? what does your wife want?" "Ah!" said the fisherman, "she says that when I had caught you, I ought to have asked you for something before I let you go; she does not like living any longer in the pigstye, and wants a snug little cottage." "Go home, then," said the fish; "she is in the cottage already!" So the man went home, and saw his wife standing at the door of a nice trim little cottage. "Come in, come in!" said she; "is not this much better than the filthy pigstye we had?" And there was a parlor, and bedchamber, and a kitchen; and behind the cottage there was a little garden, planted with all sorts of flowers and fruits and there was a court-yard behind, full of ducks and chickens. "Ah!" said the fisherman, "how happily we shall live now!" "We will try to do so, at least," said his wife.

Everything went right for a week or two, and then Dame Isabill said, "Husband, there is not near room enough for us in this cottage; the courtyard and the garden are a great deal too small; I should like to have a large stone castle to live in: go to the fish again and tell him to give us a castle." "Wife," said the fisherman, "I don't like to go to him again, for perhaps he will be angry; we ought to be easy with this pretty cottage to live in." "Nonsense!" said the wife; "he will do it very willingly, I know; go along, and try!"

The fisherman went, but his heart was very heavy and when he came to the sea, it looked blue and gloomy, though it was very calm; and he went close to the edge of the waves, and said,—

"Oh man of the sea!
Hearken to me!
My wife Isabill
Will have her own will,
And hath sent me to beg a boon of thee!"

"Well, what does she want now?" said the fish. "Ah!" said the man dolefully, "my wife wants to live in a stone castle." "Go home, then," said the fish; "she is standing at the gate of it already." So away went the fisherman and found his wife standing before the gate of a great castle. "See," said she, "is not this grand?" With that they went into the castle together, and found a great many servants there, and the rooms all richly furnished, and of golden chairs and tables; and behind the castle was a garden, and around it was a park half a mile long, full of sheep, and goats, hares, and deer; and in the courtyard were stables and cow-houses.

"Well," said the man, "now we will live cheerful and happy in this beautiful castle for the rest of our lives." "Perhaps we may," said the wife; "but let us sleep upon it, before we make up our minds to that." So they went to bed.

The next morning when Dame Isabill awoke it was broad daylight, and she jogged the fisherman with her elbow, and said, "Get up, husband, and bestir yourself, for we must be king of all the land." "Wife, wife," said the man, "Why should we wish to be king? I will not be king." "Then I will," said she. "But, wife," said the fisherman, "how can you be king? the fish cannot make you king." Husband," said she, "say no more about it, but go and try! I will be king." So the man went away quite sorrowful to think that his wife should want to be king. This time the sea looked a dark green color, and was overspread with curling waves and and ridges of foam as he cried out,—

"Oh man of the sea!
Hearken to me!
My wife Isabill
Will have her own will,
And hath sent me to beg a boon of thee!"

"Well what would she have now" said the fish. "Alas! said the poor man, "my wife wants to be king." "Go home," said the fish; "she is king already."

Then the fisherman went home; and as he came close to the palace he saw a troop of soldiers, and heard the sound of drums and trumpets. And when he went in he saw his wife sitting on a high throne of gold and diamonds, with a golden crown upon her head; and on each side of her stood six fair maidens, each a head taller than the other.

CONCLUDED NEXT WEEK.

DRY GOODS, &c.

GRAND OPENING
GRAND OPENING
GRAND OPENING
GRAND OPENING
GRAND OPENING

OF

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

consisting of
consisting of
consisting of
consisting of
consisting of

DRY GOODS,
DRY GOODS,
DRY GOODS,
DRY GOODS,
DRY GOODS,

HATS AND CAPS,
HATS AND CAPS,
HATS AND CAPS,
HATS AND CAPS,
HATS AND CAPS,

BOOTS AND SHOES,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
BOOTS AND SHOES,

READY-MADE CLOTHING,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,

LOOKING-GLASSES,
LOOKING-GLASSES,
LOOKING-GLASSES,
LOOKING-GLASSES,
LOOKING-GLASSES,

NOTIONS,
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NOTIONS,
NOTIONS,

PAINTS AND OILS,
PAINTS AND OILS,
PAINTS AND OILS,
PAINTS AND OILS,
PAINTS AND OILS,

GROCERIES,
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QUEENSWARE,
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HARDWARE,
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GRAIN AND SEEDS,
GRAIN AND SEEDS,
GRAIN AND SEEDS,
GRAIN AND SEEDS,
GRAIN AND SEEDS,

&c., &c. &c.,

AT

McKELVY, NEAL & CO.'S,
McKELVY, NEAL & CO.'S,
McKELVY, NEAL & CO.'S,
McKELVY, NEAL & CO.'S,
McKELVY, NEAL & CO.'S.

Northwest corner of Main and Market Streets,
Northwest corner of Main and Market Streets,
Northwest corner of Main and Market Streets,
Northwest corner of Main and Market Streets,
Northwest corner of Main and Market Streets,

BLOOMSBURG, PA.,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

IRON AND NAILS,
IRON AND NAILS,
IRON AND NAILS,
IRON AND NAILS,
IRON AND NAILS,

in large quantities and at reduced rates, always on hand.

DRUGS & MEDICINES.

DRUG AND CHEMICAL STORE,

Bloomsburg, Pa.

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PAINTS, PERFUMERY AND TOILET ARTICLES.

EYER & MOYER

respectfully invite a continuance of patronage. Their Drugs and Medicines are all selected with the greatest care, avoiding as much as possible the introduction of delirious nostrums, and are purchased from the best importing houses in the country.

PATENT MEDICINES

of all kinds, including Ayer's, Jayne's, Holloway's, Hostetter's, Wishart's, Hoofland's, &c. constantly on hand.

COAL OIL AND ALCOHOL.

HAIR, TOOTH, NAIL, AND CLOTHES BRUSHES

PAINTS AND CHEMICALS

of every variety, and of the best quality.

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The public may rely at all times on procuring the above articles, with all the new useful preparations kept in the best conducted establishments.

PHYSICIAN'S PRESCRIPTIONS

and Family Receipts compounded with the greatest accuracy and dispatch.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF NEW GOODS.—The undersigned has just arrived from the City with a large assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, and Dye Stuffs, Ready-Made Clothing, Perfumery, Toy and Fancy Articles, Druggist's Glassware, Brushes, Trusses and Supporters, and a general assortment of everything that belongs to a well-appointed Drug Store. Also Patent Medicines of all kinds, such as Jayne's, Ayer's, Wishart's, Winslow's Soothing Syrup, Brown's Troches, Swain's Panacea, Baker's Cod Liver Oil, Hoofland's Bitters constantly on hand. Also

MOROCCO LEATHER, KID, FRENCH MOROCCO, FRENCH CALFSKINS, PINK TRIMMINGS, BINDINGS,

by the dozen or half-dozen. Also

SHOE-FINDINGS, FISHING-TACKLE, &c.

Having had a large experience in the drug business, I would respectfully invite those wishing anything in that line to call and see my stock before purchasing elsewhere. "In medicines quality is of the first importance."

JOHN R. MOYER.

ROYAL & ROYER,

Successors to

GILBERT, ROYAL & CO.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

Importers and Dealers in

DRUGS, MEDICINES, SPICES, PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, DYE STUFFS, &c.,

Nos. 309 and 311 North Third Street,

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GROCERIES, &c.,

CONFECTIONERY, FRUIT, NUTS, &C., &C.

STOHNER & WIDMEYER,

MANUFACTURERS OF

PLAIN AND FANCY CONFECTIONERY,

AND DEALERS IN

FOREIGN FRUITS AND NUTS.

Exchange Block, Bloomsburg, Pa.

ORANGES, LEMONS, RAISINS, PRUENS, FIGS, DOLLS, &C.,

BREAD AND CAKES,

of all kinds.

☞ All orders promptly attended to. ☜

The undersigned having formed a copartnership under the name and firm of STOHNER & WIDMEYER, will continue at the "Old Stand" the business of confectionery, fruit, nuts, &c.

BERNHARD STOHNER,
FRED. E. WIDMEYER.

Bloomsburg, April 5, 1867.

REMOVAL OF

C. C. MARR'S

NEW STORE

TO SHIVE'S BLOCK,

ON THE CORNER OF MARKET AND IRON STREETS.

The undersigned having received from the city a full and complete supply of

SPRING AND SUMMER

DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES,

NOTIONS,

TIN-WARE AND HARD-WARE,

CEDAR AND WILLOW-WARE,

CONFECTIONERY, GLASS-WARE,

TOBACCO,

HATS AND SHOES,

FLOUR, SALT, FISH, AND MEAT,

all of which I propose selling at a very low figure for cash or produce.

☞ Call and see.

April 12, 1867. C. C. MARR.

JOHN STROUP & CO.,

Successors to Stroup & Brother,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN FISH,

No. 24 North Wharves, and 25 North Water St.,

Philadelphia.

WEAVER & SPRANKLE,

WHOLESALE GROCERIES AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Nos. 225 and 227 Arch Street,

Philadelphia.

SCHELL, BERGER & CO.,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS

Dealers in

FISH, SALT, CHEESE, PROVISIONS, &c.,

Nos. 122 and 124 North Wharves, above Arch St.

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Sole agents for Wilcox's Wheel Grease, in barrels, kegs, and cans.

ESTABLISHED 1793.

JORDAN & BROTHER,

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and Dealers in

SALTPETRE AND BRIMSTONE,

No 209 North Third Street,

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COTTRELL & AYRES,

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FISH, CHEESE, &c., &c.,

No. 106 North Wharves,

second door above Arch Street,

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H. V. PETERMAN,

with LIPPINCOTT & TROTTER,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

No. 21 North Water Street,

and No. 20 North Delaware Avenue,

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J. B. PURSEL,

HARNESS, SADDLE, AND TRUNK MANUFACTURER,

and dealer in

CARPET-BAGS, VALISES, FLY-NETS, &c.,

Main Street, Bloomsburg, Pa.

DRY GOODS.

HURRAH FOR CATAWISSA!

THIS WAY FOR BARGAINS.

Goods to compare with stringency of the money market. Look and compare prices before purchasing elsewhere. Just call at the favorite business stand of

McNINCH & SHUMAN,

and you will be met by the obliging proprietors or their clerks, and shown through their great variety store free of charge, of course. They will give you a fair chance to spend your loose change, they trust much more profitably than it can be spent elsewhere. Their

STOCK OF DRY GOODS

this Spring is much larger in all its varieties than usual. Their

LADIES' DRESS GOODS

are of the nicest styles in market. They have a fine assortment of

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES,

SUMMER CLOTHS, CASSINETS,

CASSIMERES, AND VESTINGS,

and numerous articles common to such establishments, besides a general assortment of

HARDWARE, TINWARE, QUEENSWARE, AND GROCERIES,

all at greatly reduced prices. They wish to conduct their business on the system of

"PAY AS YOU GO,"

and they think they can afford to sell very cheap. They return their thanks for many past favors, and ask the future patronage of their former customers and the public generally.

McNINCH & SHUMAN.

ARMBRUSTER & BROTHER,

Importers and Jobbers of

HOSIERY, GLOVES,

SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,

BUTTONS, SUSPENDERS,

HOOP SKIRTS, HANDKERCHIEFS,

THREADS, SEWING SILKS,

TRIMMINGS, PORTE MONNAIES,

SOAPS, PERFUMERY, FANCY GOODS, AND NOTIONS GENERALLY,

Also Manufacturers of

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BROOMS, ROPES, TWINES, &c.,

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with BUSH, BUNN & CO.,

DRY GOODS,

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NOTIONS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, AND FANCY GOODS,

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Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC CARPETS,

OIL CLOTHS, WINDOW SHADES, &c.,

No. 29 North Second Street, opp. Christ Church,

Philadelphia.

BARCROFT & CO.,

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STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, CLOTHS CASSIMERES, BLANKETS, LINENS, DRY GOODS, HOSIERY, &c.,

Philadelphia.

ANDREWS, WILKINS & CO.,

Dealers in

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,

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Manufacturer of and Wholesale Dealer in

CLOTHING, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, AND VESTINGS,

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WATSON & JANNEY,

Importers and Jobbers of

SILK AND FANCY DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, &c.,

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MISCELLANEOUS.

ROWE, EUSTON & CO.,

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COTTON YARNS, CARPET CHAINS, BATTS, WICKS, TIE YARNS, CORDAGE, BROOMS, WOOD AND WILLOW WARE, LOOK'G GLASSES, CLOCKS, FANCY BASKETS, TABLE, FLOOR, AND CARRIAGE OIL CLOTHS, &c.,

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THE KEYSTONE CLOVER SEED STRIPPER.

PATENTED OCTOBER 2, 1866.

This simple, though effective machine is admitted by all scientific observers to be the most direct device for gathering clover seed yet discovered.

A mere glance at it is sufficient to convince the most obtuse mind of its practical utility.

It strips the clover head from the stalk leaving the straw standing upon the ground. It is easily drawn by one horse, and requires but one man or boy to work it.

It is compact, simple in structure, and not liable to get out of order, and can be cheaply got up.

The great advantage in this machine is, we have the seed gathered in the chaff, ready for the clover mill or huller, besides saving the great length of time and labor of mowing, handling and threshing it from the straw. It will also pay every farmer to gather his seed with this machine, on account of the saving of the seed which is lost in the old way of gathering it.

Extraordinary inducements offered to energetic men who wish to purchase State or county Rights.

For particulars addres

WERTMAN & REINBOLD,
CENTRALIA,
Jan26'67.] Columbia County, Pa.

MEADVILLE THEOLOGICAL SCHOOL.—The Fall term began September 3. The Faculty of instruction consists of four resident and four non-resident professors, and a tutor. The object is to educate young men for the Christian Ministry. There is a preparatory class for those who have not received a collegiate education. One hundred and sixty dollars a year are granted to beneficiaries, with an additional sum in special cases. The tuition, use of Library and text-books, are free to all. The School was founded by the Unitarian and Christian denominations, but is open to all who believe in the divine origin of Christianity. The Library consists of 8,500 volumes.

Application may be made to Rev. A. A. Livermore, President of the Board of Instruction, Meadville, Pa. novl7-ly

CATAWISSA RAILROAD.

From and after October 2, 1865, the trains will pass Rupert as follows:

GOING NORTH.—Elmira Mail at 4 P.M.; Erie Express at 2:48 A.M.

GOING SOUTH.—Philadelphia Mail at 11 A.M.; New York Express at 4 P.M.

GEORGE WEBB, Supt.

TOBACCO & SEGARS.

THE ONLY PLACE

to get the best

TOBACCO AND CIGARS,

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

is at RUNGSBERGER'S,

a few doors below the American House, Bloomsburg, Pa.

He has the largest and most select of

SMOKING AND CHEWING TOBACCO

ever offered to the citizens of Bloomsburg. All the fancy brands of

SEGARS,

and the best Fine-cut and Plug

CHEWING TOBACCO,

can be had at his counters.

TOBACCO PIPES

in great variety are among his large stock.

DON'T FORGET TO CALL.

H. H. HUNSBERGER.

HAGEN, BOYD & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

and Wholesale Dealers in

LEAF AND MANUFACTURED TOBACCO,

SEGARS, &c.,

No. 61 North Third Street,

Philadelphia.

Consignors can forward their stock "In Bond," without prepaying the United States tax.

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WHOLESALE TOBACCO, SNUFF, AND CIGAR WAREHOUSE,

No. 146 North Third Street,

between Cherry and Race, west side,

Philadelphia.

RUSSELL & WOODRUFF,

Wholesale Dealers in

TOBACCOS, CIGARS, PIPES, &c., &c.,

No. 13 North Third Street, above Market,

Philadelphia.

FRISHMUTH, BROTHER & CO.,

WHOLESALE TOBACCO DEALERS,

No. 151 North Third Street,

five doors below Race.

Factories, Nos. 225 and 225 Quarry Street,

Philadelphia.

I. H. WALTER,

Late Walter & Kaub,

Importer and Dealer in

CHINA, GLASS, AND QUEENSWARE,

No. 234 North Third Street,

between Race and Vine

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BENJAMIN GREEN,

Dealer in

CARPETINGS, WINDOW SHADES, OIL CLOTHS, MATS, &c.,

No. 33 North Second Street,

Philadelphia.

G. W. BLABON & CO.,

Manufacturers of

OIL CLOTHS AND WINDOW SHADES,

Warehouse, No. 124 North Third Street,

Philadelphia.

J. H. LONGSTRETH,

PAPER-HANGING WAREHOUSE,

No. 12 North Third Street,

Philadelphia.

J. V. LAMBERT,

with ROSS, SHOTT & CO.,

Importers and Jobbers of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, &c.,

No. 304 Market Street,

Philadelphia.

POWDER KEGS AND LUMBER.

W. M. MONROE & CO.,

Rupert, Pa.,

Manufacturers of

POWDER KEGS,

and dealers in all kinds of

LUMBER,

give notice that they are prepared to accomodate their custom with dispatch, and on the cheapest terms.

MILLER & HOST,

Successors to Franklin P. Seltzer & Co.,

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in

LIQUORS, WINES, &c.,

Nos. 410 and 412 North Third Street,

Philadelphia.

To Hotel and Saloon keepers of Bloomsburg and Columbia County.—I have appointed Mr. B. Stohner agent for the sale of my ale, porter, brown stout, and lager beer, who will supply you at the same price (and with the same article), as I would furnish you from the brewery. Knowing that he will be punctual and attentive to all who may favor him with their trade, I solicit for him your support. Very respectfully,

FRED LAUER,
Steam Brewery, Reading, Pa.

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E. & H. T. ANTHONY & CO.,
Manufacturers of Photographic Materials,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
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In addition to our main business of PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS we are Headquarters for the following, viz.:

STEREOSCOPES & STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS, Of American and Foreign Cities and Landscapes, Groups, Statuary, etc.

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PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS.

We manufacture more largely than any other house, about 200 varieties from 50 cents to $20 each. Our ALBUMS have the reputation of being superior in beauty and durability to any others.

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Our Catalogue embraces over FIVE THOUSAND different subjects, including reproductions of the most celebrated Engravings, Paintings, Statues, etc. Catalogues sent on receipt of stamp.

Photographers and others ordering goods C.O.D. will please remit 25 per cent. of the amount with their order.

☞ The prices and quality of our goods cannot fail to satisfy. novl7-ly

THE AMERICAN HAY KNIFE AND FORK.—We the undersigned citizens of Columbia County witnessed the trial of hay forks on the farm of Mr. Pursel, in Hemlock Township, on Monday, May 7, 1866, between the American Hay Knife and Fork manufactured by SLIFER, WALLS, SHRINER & Co., of Lewisburg, Pa., and the Rundel's Patent Hay Hook. The American Fork lifted more hay in one draught than the Rundel in three. We are satisfied it will take as much hay into the mow as two good horses can draw. We also saw it cutting hay, and think it cannot be beat as a hay knife, and cheerfully recommend it as the best hay fork and knife we have ever seen.

C. BITTENBENDER, DR. F. C. HARRISON,
W. B. KOONS, JOHN DOAK,
JOHN DIETERICK, DANIEL NOYES,
H. DIEFENMILLER, SYLVESTER PURSEL,
MICHAEL HELLER, JOHN WOLF.

They also manufacture the celebrated Buckeye Reaper and Mower, and other agricultural implements.

IRON, TINWARE, &C.

NATIONAL FOUNDRY,

Bloomsburg, Columbia County, Pa.

The subscriber, proprietor of the above-named extensive establishment, is now prepared to receive orders for all kinds of

MACHINERY FOR COLLIERIES, BLAST FURNACES, STATIONARY ENGINES, MILLS, THRESHING MACHINES, &c.

He is also prepared to make Stoves of all sizes and patterns, Plow-irons, and everything usually made in first-class Foundries.

His extensive facilities and practical workmen warrant him in receiving the largest contracts on the most reasonable terms.

Grain of all kinds will be taken in exchange for Castings.

This establishment is located near the Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Railroad Depot.

PETER BILLMYER.

STOVES AND TINWARE.

A. M. RUPERT

announces to his friends and customers that continues the above business at his old place on MAIN STREET, BLOOMSBURG. Customers can be accomodated with

FANCY STOVES

of all kinds, Stovepipes, Tinware, and every variety of article found in a Stove and Tinware Establishment in the cities, and on the most reasonable terms. Repairing done at the shortest notice.

25 DOZEN MILK-PANS

on hand for sale.

EAGLE FOUNDRY.

JOSEPH SHARPLESS,

Bloomsburg, Pa.

STOVES OF EVERY VARIETY,

PLOUGHSHARES, PLOUGHPOINTS,

and all kinds of Castings, on hand or supplied on the shortest notice and at the cheapest rates. Castings for

COAL BREAKERS AND COAL SCHUTES

made to order.

PHŒNIX STOVE DEPOT.

HEATERS, RANGES, AND STOVES,

Wholesale and Retail.

PATENT ANTI-DUST COOKING STOVE.

VULCAN HEATER,

for heating two or more rooms.

PARLOR, COOKING, LAUNDRY HEATING, and every variety of STOVES.

JOHN I. HESS,

No. 349 North Second Street, Philadelphia.

W. I. BURKHART,

Importer and Dealer in

IRON AND STEEL,

No. 60 Front Street,

Philadelphia.

GEORGE H. ROBERTS,

Importer and Dealer in

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, GUNS, &c.,

No. 811 North Third Street, above Vine,

Philadelphia.

HOTELS AND SALOONS.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,

BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.

The undersigned having purchased this well-known and centrally-located house, the Exchange Hotel, situate on MAIN STREET, in Bloomsburg, immediately opposite the Columbia County Court House, respectfully informs his friends and the public in general that his house is now in order for the reception and entertainment of travellers who may be disposed to favor it with their custom. He has spared no expense in preparing the Exchange for the entertainment of his guests, neither shall there be anything wanting (on his part) to minister to their personal comfort. His house is spacious, and enjoys an excellent business location.

Omnibusses run at all times between the Exchange Hotel and the various railroad depots, by which travellers will be pleasantly conveyed to and from the respective stations in due time to meet the cars. JOHN F. CASLOW.

Bloomsburg, March 22, 1866.

FORK'S HOTEL,

GEORGE W. MAUGER, Proprietor.

The above well-known hotel has recently undergone radical changes in its internal arrangements, and its proprietor announces to his former custom and the travelling public that his accomodations for the comfort of his guests are second to none in the country. His table will always be found supplied, not only with substantial food, but with all the delicacies of the season. His wines and liquors (except that popular beverage known as "*McHenry*"), purchased direct from the importing houses, are entirely pure, and free from all poisonous drugs. He is thankful for a liberal patronage in the past, and will continue to deserve it in the future. GEORGE W. MAUGER.

THE SWAN HOTEL,

[THE UPPER HOUSE,]

ORANGEVILLE, COLUMBIA CO., PA.

The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has taken the above well known House of Entertainment, and will be pleased to receive the custom of all who will favor him with a call.

HE WILL KEEP A GOOD TABLE,

a Bar well stocked with the best of Liquors, and every effort will be made to render entire satisfaction. JOHN SNYDER.

Orangeville, Pa., March 15, 1867-1m.

THE ESPY HOTEL,

ESPY, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.

The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has taken the above well known House of Entertainment, and will be pleased to receive the custom of all who will favor him with a call.

HE WILL KEEP A GOOD TABLE,

a Bar well stocked with the best of Liquors, and every effort will be made to render entire satisfaction. WM. REMLEY.

Espy, Pa., April 12, 1867.

BRICK HOTEL,

ORANGEVILLE, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.

ISRAEL MUMMA, PROPRIETOR.

Having taken possession of this well-known house, so long kept by Samuel Everett, the Proprietor has put in it permanent repair and furnished BAR AND LARDER with the choicest liquors and newest delicacies. His stable is not excelled in the county; and no pains will be spared to accommodate guests. (apr5'67.

SUSQUEHANNA HOTEL,

Catawissa, Pa.

The above Hotel has lately been purchased by HENRY J. CLARK, and has been thoroughly remodelled, repaired, and refurnished. It will be found now, in its arrangement and appointments, a first-class Hotel, and second to none in the country. Persons in cities wishing to spend the hot months in the country, will do well to give the proprietor a call.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL,

ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN,

Nos. 60, 62, 64, and 66 North Third Streets,

between Market and Arch Streets,

Philadelphia.

CHARLES KLECKNER,

Manager.

THE UNION HOTEL,

Arch Street, between Third and Fourth Streets,

Philadelphia.

CHRIST & WEBER,

Proprietors.

GIRARD HOUSE,

Corner of Ninth and Chestnut Streets,

Philadelphia.

H. W. KANAGA,

Proprietor.